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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Daily Commercial

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Horney General has prepared a report in a resolution of Congress, stating ...ers he has the President failed to ...the Civil Rights law in accordance with ...

...ubnut Swaim, with the assassination ...ator Surratt on board, has arrived.

...ormony Ne, of New York, has testified ...he Custom House Investigation Committee the evidence which fell into ...es, saying he was approached by a wo... believed to be a sister of the steno..., who told him that there was important ...erence affecting him before the Commit... he could have for fifty dollars. He ...d have it but the subpœna quickly called ...fering it for fifteen dollars, and he not ...g he was violating any rules of the ..., pinched it. He also states he was ...d other parties in possession of simi... portions of the testimony.

...ge paper of the 6th gives the follow... ...unt of Mr Frederick W. Seward's voy... ...ons to Japan, arrival at Nassau, as write... a person of events; S. Domingo com... ...ment, but I think on the same day that ...e Jonas left there was a riot on account ...presence in the river of an American ..., but it seems the treaty with the ...government to cede to it some ...o land for example Samana. An ...to the people of the Dominican Repu... ...veral times fired, although the result ...s known. The American steamer lan... ...ed in the river and anchored in the ...

...shington special says: The President ...s last night that he was in receipt of ...ches in his cabinet. Despite the ru... ...n that regard I am positively assured, ...r, that the ministry is to be changed in ...two departments, one of them involv... ...retirement of Secretary Seward. The ...ches that have of late been progressing ...n the Administration and Republican ...ty circles have at last taken definite ...ion taken by the Executive and Legis... ...hes of the Government, has included ...ght interview of Colfax with Grimes, in the ...of which the Congressional delegation ...ked if it would be satisfactory to have ...e defeated Democrat Greeley. The re... ...s were generally in the affirmative, ...ll thoroughly understood called, it will most ...e the head of the Post-Office Department ...Governor Randall being ready to accept ...e mission in the office of Postmaster Gen...

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

...eral Samuel R Holcomb, for fifty years a ...t of Vinton, died at that place recently, ...ninety years. He was a soldier of 1812.

...Adams passed a forged check, calling for ...the Bank of Newark, last Tuesday, and ...ediately left the town. It was subsequently ...nd the money returned to Newark. It is announced, apparently by authority, that ...t Schenck and Hon. Columbus Delano ...e candidates for the Union nomination ...Governor. Both Democratic papers gener... ...ounce for Lieutenant Governor.

...Spielman, a Dayton tailor, finds his wife ...of the heirs to $75 000 000 recently left by ...eased relative, in Holland, for distribution ...g the relations

...Barnesville (Belmont county) *Enterprise* ...me statistics of tobacco raising in that ...borhood, in which it is stated that it forms ...t interest of that community. The *Enterprise* says: "In the amount of tobacco sold ...ere will probably reach 2 000 hogsheads, ...$80 per hogshead.

...immense cheese factory is to be started by ...pers, near Mt. Vernon. It will use the ...of 10 000 to 15 000 cows.

...rrespondent of the Waynesville (Warren ...y) *Gazette* says the peaches in that neighborhood were killed last Saturday night.

...Sandusky *Register* says the packing ...s there are now being put into shape to receive the spring crop of hogs, and this ...ason will be coming to the city from the ...rm ...ds.

...Ohio Dairymen's Association is to hold ...nual meeting at Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday next. The topic for discussion will be the best breed of cows for the ..., and the best grasses for a dairy farm.

...Mt. Vernon *Republican* says: George B. ...ns bought and shipped about 40,000 ...s of red apples this season, for which ...s paid nearly $20,000. They are principally sent to New York and Chicago.

...South wall of the new Post and Dumb ...m, in Columbus, fell with a crash on ...day, bringing a part of the ...with unfinished slate. Loss to the contractors, ...

...s. Mark Brooke, a young woman about ...ee years of age, boarding at the Grant ...e, Louisville, attempted to commit suicide ...Wednesday night by taking laudanum, ...ason that her self and husband were with ...Sam Combination Troupe, in that city, ...ich the troupe broke up there, he had ...ed her enough money to take her along, ...mitted with a portion of the baggage ...ing to the troupe. It was several hours ...e the lady could be brought to her senses ...the Grand House. She became low spirited ...ad to take her own life.

...Grand Iron Company, Washington county, ...posed of Dr. David Ford, Wm. Ward, Wm. ...ards and Joseph G Butler, Jr., each owning ...fourth interest.

...ph H Hahn, wife of Dr Hahn, of New ...chester, Crawford county, has obtained one ...sand dollars damages in the Bucyrus court, ...E. D. Roberts, for slanderous words.

...e Bucyrus *Journal* says: During the last few ...s considerable excitement has been created ...n consequence of a rumor that a silver mine ...been discovered on the Broken sword. We ...ght last night to learn the truth regarding ...discovery. It is a vision, and has led the spot on the land now owned by ...F. Shawyer, formerly owned by Reuben ...ke.

...e Sandusky *Register* says: Dr. C. Fulton, of ...ytus, the Democratic candidate for State ...urer, is owner of the drug store in which ...e soldiers of the Forty-ninth Ohio were ...ed in 1866, and in which shooting Dr. Fulton ...ught to the hospital. McElroy and Fulton ...e all smart and genial fellows, and the ...ter's success in the ...ick" as their rallying cry, the ...Democracy have a brilliant prospect before ...

LITERARY.

...pt. M. H McNamara has written a history ...he 9th (Massachusetts-Irish) regiment, and ...Leavitt has written a book on peat. Lee ...Incarnati, publish both. The Associated ...ers's Bureau book and the Milesian's fa... ...e article of fine suggests itself at once.

...eaking of 'seasoning" literary work, it is ...that Jean Ingelow puts her compositions ...e year's probation in the seclusion of her ...k before submitting them to the public.

...rs. Jane Austin, of Concord, has a novel all ...y for the press. Mrs. Austin has also ...written very little lately, is completing a ...el.

...rs. Louisa Chandler Moulton is a toast in ...ing rooms, for the dainty elegance and ...ility of her diss.

...ckens is reported to be an object of inveter...hatred on the part of people for his copy ...ually has to be "set" twice, his first "proof" ...ing back pages impressive, covered with ...rections and additions.

...me literary men are fearfully hard workers. ...Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* mentions several instances. He—or it ...Dacy says: "Dacy rises at 5 A M., works steadily till 12, dines and goes ...his work again, and toils till late at night. ...rles Edward S. Rand, Jr., one of our young...literateurs, he attends to a moderately large ...e practice, writes frequent books on horticul...superintends an extensive and opulent con...ry house, edits Elton's admirable *Journal of ...iculture* and acts as associate editor of ...lantic Eighth, to which he contributes papers ...his raven subjects. Trowbridge, another ...d worker; the *Atlantic* bears witness to his ...uarity, almost every number containing ...tributions from his pen; *Northern Lights* ...gs "Neighbors Wives" in evidence; a New ...k see national weekly will soon present the ...odest of his recent labor; and an occasional ...em which bears the marks of very severe toil ...ceed, underlie the grace and ease requisite ...d for a climax to the bit, take Oliver Optic, ...m. T. Adams, who writes more books than ...g in the country, and what is better, ...is them.

...Well known publicmen, in letters, philosophy ...d art, have had eccentric gastronomic tastes ...d natures. Queer stories have been told of ...hat famous English writers would have as special delicacies, their favorites as a general thing, ...ing anything but delicate and refined. Among ...e Germans Klapstock was a remarkable ex...ption to the rule of coarseness. He delighted ...a truffled pastry or trout, washed down with ...ckelsheimer or Lafitte. Lessig was very fond of ...attle, a bellicer eat ham daily. Wieland loved ...kes, candy, and sherry brandy. The philo...phical Kant was satisfied with turnips and ...sage, lentil soup, potatoes, hog's feet, and ...ked apples. From one till four o'clock was ...cupied in the philosophical discussion of his ...ner. We fancy the good drinker when he ...ished his most exquisite passages between ...aust and Marguerite, and that a strong *soup, ...on of sauer kraut* flavored his best passages of ...lephistophelic cynicism.

...Miss Olive Logan is writing a continuous ...tory, the publication of which will shortly be ...mmenced in *Harper's Magazine*.

...A writer of tabletalk in the London *Guardian* ...s that Alfred Tennyson is busy on a poem, ...nger and on a grander scale than his last. ...e name of this poem has been stated to be ...The Death of Lucretius."

...George Alfred Townsend goes abroad in ...March, as special correspondent during the ...ntinuance of the Paris Exposition, of the ...New York *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and ...ther papers.

...Walt Whitman, who was dismissed from the ...terior Department on account of the humor...al character of his "Leaves of Grass," is now a ...erk in the Attorney General's office, and is ...ne of the most prominent characters on the ...enue each afternoon pointed out to visitors.

...Horace Greeley's Saxon pen is again notices...ble in the columns of the *Tribune*. George W. ...mley is the present acting managing editor ...f that paper.

...Dr. Hayes, the arctic explorer, is lecturing to ...rge audiences in Boston and its vicinity. His ...ew book "The Open Polar Sea," is in great ...emand, the third edition being in the press.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1867. NO. 43

FIRST EDITION,

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE CAPITAL.

Senate to Elect Congressional Printer

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Passed.

No Provision for Minister Harvey.

Extension of Allegheny Arsenal Grounds.

Significant Visit of the Cabinet.

Proposed Removal of Naval Academy.

The Financial Question in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1867.

A Tired Body.

In the Senate to-day, the appearance was that of a badly jagged out body, after the almost continuous sessions from Friday morning till Sunday morning.

Congressional Printer.

The bill for the election of Congressional Printer by the Senate was passed. It is generally understood that Jno. D. Defrees, late Superintendent of Public Printing, will get the office.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Passed.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The old quarrel about Mr. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, came up. Money for the support of the Portugal mission was appropriated, but Harvey got none of it, as the law of last session declares that no money shall be paid to him out of any fund for future services.

Bills Signed.

The President has signed the following bills:

A joint resolution in relation to Ocean mail service, between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.

A bill amendatory of the several acts respecting copyrights.

A bill making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes.

A bill to authorize the payment of prize money to certain officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the army.

A bill to authorize the purchase of certain lots of ground adjoining the Allegheny Arsenal, at Pittsburgh.

Arrival of Surratt.

The Swatara, with Surratt on board, is expected at the navy yard during the night. The United States Marshal has made every preparation to confine him in the county jail here. A large crowd of people visited the navy yard in expectation.

Significant.

Some significance is attached to the fact that all of the Cabinet but the Postmaster General, Randall, called on the President to-day, and remained some time in conference with him.

The Naval Academy.

The Naval Committee of the House will in a few days report a bill to remove the Naval School from Annapolis. Newport and New London will be mentioned as suitable places to which its transfer may be easily made.

Financial.

The House does not seem to be in any humor to touch the financial question. It to-day, by a vote of 95 to 56, laid upon the table a resolution introduced by Mr. Eldridge, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill for withdrawing the National Bank currency, and supplying its place by United States Treasury notes.

The Judiciary Committee.

Secretary McCulloch was before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives for some time to-day, having been summoned to testify as to affairs in the Treasury Department. It is rumored that interrogatories were put to him on the impeachment question.

Contingent Fund Reduced.

At the right session of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Grimes, the appropriation for the contingent fund of the State Department was reduced from $60,000 to $30,000, after a debate, in which Senator Doolittle was eulogized as a statesman by Garrett Davis, and denounced as a Mephistopheles by Sanisbury.

The tenure of Office Bill.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the tenure of office bill was agreed to. It includes the ballot officers and declares that they cannot be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate, and provides that they shall have their office for the term of the President by whom they are appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

After an unsuccessful attempt to get the Louisiana bill up the Senate adjourned at 10 P. M.

Treasurer of Indians.

Commissioner Bogy, of the Indian Bureau, after a correspondence with the Secretary of War, has ordered to the Indian Territory, almost six or seven thousand Navajoe Indians, now held as prisoners by the military at Basque Rhodondo, New Mexico. These Indians cost the Government for food and transportation one and a half millions of dollars, whereas by the transfer the Commissioner proposes to take better care of them at a cost not exceeding more than five hundred thousand dollars per year.

Surratt.

The Swatara with Surratt on board arrived at the Navy Yard to-night. The prisoner is in good health, and will be removed to jail in the morning.

WASHINGTON, February 18,

VALIDITY OF GAMBLING DEBTS.

In the Supreme Court the case decided of Thompson vs. Bowie, an action on promissory notes of Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, of Maryland, the defense was that the notes were given for gambling consideration. Among other evidence, the defendant being unable directly to prove his allegation, the Court below permitted proof that on the date of the notes defendant was drunk, and when drunk was addicted to gaming, and that the payee of the notes was a keeper of a gambling house in Washington, where the notes were made. At that time a verdict was given for the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed to this Court, where it is held that such evidence should not have been admitted. Chief Justice Chase dissenting, holding that the defense was one of alleged fraud in obtaining the notes, and such evidence was admissable in that view of the case.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

General Griffin, commanding in Texas, has enjoined observance of the Sabbath upon his troops.

PROBABLE VOTE ON THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The calculation made as to the vote on the reconstruction bill is, that 45 Republicans and 35 Democrats, of 80 in all, will vote against it, and 32 Republicans in favor of it. Others say that the House is equally divided, and the majority either way will be very small.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-night reported a large number of amendments to the Senate amendment to the tariff bill, restoring to a great extent the original House rates. The Committee reduced the duty on salt from 24 and 30 cents to 16 and 22 cents per bushel, and on linseed to 20 cents per bushel, and advanced the duty on steel 1½ cent. over the Senate rates. The corresponding advance on many articles. On hardware, wool and woolens they are advanced to correspond to the House bill. The prohibition of the importation of fire crackers is stricken out, as also the section relating to drawbacks on ship building, agricultural and mining implements. The clause with regard to damaged goods and under valuation is also stricken out. The section relating to the importation of Canada ...ish section, adding freight charges to invoices, is repealed. The duty is advanced on sodas, caustic and carbon of soda, while those of lesser value and ...ish goods are greatly beyond the Senate rates. The rates on duties are mainly retained, and reduced on others. Iron is restored to the duty of 8 11 and 12 cents on scrap iron; the committee recommend 5 and 10 cents. The duty on wool is somewhat advanced over the rates of the Senate. Ivory is stricken out of the free list, and the privilege that the Pacific Railroad Company may take foreign iron instead of American, as now provided by law, is denied.

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Commissioner Bogy has succeeded in having transferred to the charge of the Indian Department twenty-seven thousand Navajo Indians, now held as prisoners by the military of New Mexico. These Indians cost the Government last year for food and transportation one and a half million of dollars, whereas by the transfer the Commissioner proposes to take better care of them at a cost not exceeding more than five hundred thousand dollars per year.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The following nominations were confirmed to-day: Milton A. Worden, Assessor Internal Revenue, Eighth District, Ohio; David Turner, Ninth District, Indiana; Norman Eddy, Collector for Indiana; Jesse J. Alexander, Collector Seventh District, Indiana.

DESERTERS TO BE RELEASED.

An order has been issued in the Department of the South, dated Charleston, February 11th, that all enlisted men now undergoing confinement by sentence of court martial for desertion will be released when they have been confined six months.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, case No. 412, Bates vs. Brown, error to Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, decision below affirmed. No. 132, Robbins, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Chicago, judgment below affirmed.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF POLYGAMY.

A petition from the Legislature of Utah was presented to Congress to-day. It asserts that polygamy has had a great moral influence in saving the people from prostitution and other kindred evils.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate Plan in the House.

Stevens and Boutwell Denounce It.

They Get a Severe Rebuke from Mr. Bingham.

He Exclaims, "Good God, Save Us from Ourselves!"

Debate Continued Last Night.

A Vote to be Had This Morning.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1867.

The House was to-day the center of immense attraction. One of the largest crowds of the session assembled to witness the anticipated struggle on the so called Senate Reconstruction Compromise bill, which passed that body on yesterday morning. Hundreds were unable to get into the galleries, and were obliged to remain in the rotunda and corridors. On the floor of the House the gathering of distinguished spectators was also large. Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, Count Berthenay, the French Minister, General Grant, Governor Fenton, of New York, Ex Postmaster General Denison, and a dozen Senators were present.

When the bill came from the senate in the shape of an amendment to the House Military bill, Mr. Stevens moved to non concur in it. A general debate then opened. Messrs. Boutwell and Stevens denounced the Senate plan, while Messrs. Blaine, Bingham, Wilson, Farnsworth and Baker favored it. The Democrats did not participate in the debate, but voted with Stevens and twenty-five other Republicans against ordering the previous question.

Mr. Bingham was severe on Messrs. Stevens and Boutwell, and declared that their opposition to the measure led him to exclaim, regarding the efforts at reconstruction on behalf of the Republican party in the House, "Good God, save us from ourselves!" The debate continued until a recess took place for dinner.

At the evening session of the House, it was agreed, after an informal consultation, that the debate should be continued to night, and that a vote on the bill should be taken to-morrow at a vote on the bill about 4 o'clock. It is believed that it can be passed by about fifteen majority.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Relief of the Southern Poor—Case of the Incendiary Cutler—Haul of Counterfeiters.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—The committee appointed by the Southern Relief Association, to distribute the funds raised by the late fair, and by voluntary contributions, have made a statement of their proceedings. From this estimate it appears that the Association put into the possession of the Committee a sum total of $124 743 38. There has been disbursed by the committee, including the appropriations made at each of their meetings an aggregate amount of $68 730, up to the 16th of February, 1867. This amount has been distributed as follows: In the States of Virginia, $1,282; Maryland, $9 410; North Carolina, $6,995; South Carolina, $7,620; Missouri $7,778; Georgia, $5,240; Alabama, $5,615; Tennessee, $2 Arkansas, $2,730; Louisiana, $1 646; Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, $2,227; Maryland, $3,000; Florida, $1,000; Texas, $900; Kentucky, $75.

The general distribution by the Ladies' Executive Committee was $6 081. The articles of clothing have been distributed in money, provisions and clothing, as it could be best done in the judgment of the committee, so as to bring to do the greatest number of the most needy and meritorious.

Lewis, the Kansas City merchant, who was arrested some time ago for arson, and brought here a few days ago on a writ of habeas corpus, was taken before Judge Reber on Saturday, and after a full examination of the papers in the case was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Jackson county, and by him taken back to Kansas City last night.

For some time past there is a number of United States detectives have been visible on our streets, and it was rumored they had traced the depredations of a gang of counterfeiters who were flooding the country with bogus fractional currency to St. Louis or its vicinity. Their operations were carried on with great secrecy and success. On Saturday night Wood, one of the Washington detectives, aided by the chief of police, Mr. Cozzens, made a descent upon the gang at a point about a mile west of the Fair Ground, and succeeded in capturing the entire ...ng and securing a large quantity of spurious fifty cent notes, and all the plates and apparatus used in their manufacture. A man named Bingery, also connected with the gang, was captured. The descent of the officers was so unexpected that only two of the gang succeeded in getting their press, said to be the only one in the West, their plates, paper, gold leaf and coloring material, together with currency in all stages of manufacture.

THE FENIANS.

Excitement in New York—Military Convolutions Called and a New Government Proposed—Volunteers to Go to Ireland Wanted.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The Fenian excitement in this and the adjacent cities yesterday was of the most intense character. The news from Ireland, published yesterday, had the effect of producing a general congregation of Fenians from the upper part of the city about the newspaper offices and the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood in Chatham street.

The announcement of meetings, open air demonstrations, military conventions, &c., published to this morning, indicated an unanimity of feeling and a determination to begin a plan of action to co-operate with the revolutionary party in Ireland on the part of Fenians.

It is supposed that Stephens is in some part of England, about to inaugurate a co-operative movement in that country on a very extensive scale.

A congress will be held here soon to form a new government for the organization.

A call for volunteers to go to Ireland has been made and printed in circular form. Money for a very large amount has been subscribed, and liberal promises of aid made to the leaders, in the shape of arms, men and money.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The Fenians profess to believe that fighting is going on in Ireland, and are working with energy to send aid to their friends in the shape of men. The demand has met a most hearty response. Quite a number of respectably dressed young men have called at the rooms recorded, and have expressed their willingness to hand over one hundred dollars each. Every ward in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken has also contributed. Meetings of circles are to be held all over the city, and in every State, the object of the Senate Committee to investigate which, is believed to be the breaking up of the Fenian Brotherhood in Chatham street.

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It is understood that Mayor Hoffman consented to speak at the great demonstration on Wednesday evening. Several other prominent gentlemen will be present. Col. Roberts states that in any practical movement of a formidable warlike character in connection with Ireland, the Brotherhood of which he is the head, will forthwith all the aid in their power to render it. The excitement in the circles under the instruction of the Colonel are preparing for another campaign against Canada, which promises to be of a formidable character.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 18.—Resolutions of sympathy for the Cretans were reported in the Senate this morning.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—The Senate passed the bill to prevent the prohibition of the Italian grape. Nine cartloads of fine crackers is stricken out, as also the section relating to drawbacks on ship building, agricultural and mining implements. The clause with regard to damaged goods and under valuation is also stricken out. The section relating to the importation of Canada ...ish section, adding freight charges to invoices, is repealed. The duty is advanced on sodas, caustic and carbon of soda, while those of lesser value and ...ish goods are greatly beyond the Senate rates. The rates on duties are mainly retained, and reduced on others. Iron is restored to the duty of 8 11 and 12 cents on scrap iron; the committee recommend 5 and 10 cents. The duty on wool is somewhat advanced over the rates of the Senate. Ivory is stricken out of the free list, and the privilege that the Pacific Railroad Company may take foreign iron instead of American, as now provided by law, is denied.

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CONFIRMATIONS.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Passage of Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Reconstruction Bill Debated in House.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1867.

SENATE

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the additional act to prevent smuggling.

Messrs. IOLAND, MORGAN and McDOUGALL were appointed a committee of Conference on the bankrupt bill.

The Joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers was passed.

The Committee on Finance discouraged the further consideration of the establishment of ...ss offices in Utah and Arizona.

The bill in relation to appeals and writs of error in the Supreme Court was demanded and ...

...bill for the election of public printer, as amended by the Senate, was passed, and goes to ...e House for concurrence.

The river and harbor bill from the House was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A joint resolution looking to a new postoffice building was referred.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution ...ing the Secretary of the Interior to pay ...wards heretofore made and reported ...y the commissioner appointed under the forty-...nth section of the treaty with the Chickasaw and Chickasaw Indians, July 10th, 1865. Referred.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed after some amendments.

The diplomatic and consular bill was considered. The Committee on Finance recommended the restoration of the Portugal mission and other items which during the session Mr. GRIMES ...as believed Mr Harvey had been paid out of the State Department. An amendment was adopted appropriating $30,000 to pay ...y disputes.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment consolidating the Spanish and Portuguese missions. Rejected.

The bill passed. Recess till 7.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GRIMES moved to reconsider the vote passing the diplomatic appropriation bill, for the purpose of restoring the contingent fund of the State Department from $60,000 to $30,000.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS also opposed it, and spoke eulogistically of the Secretary of State.

Mr. HARLAN spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed it, and spoke eulogistically of the Secretary of State.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the Louisiana bill.

Mr. WILSON spoke in its favor.

Without action, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

During the reading of the journal members engaged in earnest consultation on the Military bill. Several other amendments were offered. The reading concluded, the Secretary of the Senate announced the passage of the bill for the admission of seven Representatives of the rebel States, with amendments.

The bill was referred to the regular business in order, and the States were called for bills and joint resolutions. The following were introduced and referred: By Mr. Stevens, to relieve from duty of foreign troops; to abolish tax on coffee, sugar, molasses and rawsotton; for survey of the Mississippi river; to grant lands to Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas; to pay Arkansas $2 730; Louisiana, $1 646; Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, $2,227; Maryland, $3,000; Florida, $1,000; Texas, $900; Kentucky, $75.

The general distribution by the Ladies' Executive Committee was $6 081. The articles of clothing have been distributed in money, provisions and clothing, as it could be best done in the judgment of the committee, so as to bring to do the greatest number of the most needy and meritorious.

Lewis, the Kansas City merchant, who was arrested some time ago for arson, and brought here a few days ago on a writ of habeas corpus, was taken before Judge Reber on Saturday, and after a full examination of the papers in the case was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Jackson county, and by him taken back to Kansas City last night.

For some time past there is a number of United States detectives have been visible on our streets, and it was rumored they had traced the depredations of a gang of counterfeiters who were flooding the country with bogus fractional currency to St. Louis or its vicinity. Their operations were carried on with great secrecy and success. On Saturday night Wood, one of the Washington detectives, aided by the chief of police, Mr. Cozzens, made a descent upon the gang at a point about a mile west of the Fair Ground, and succeeded in capturing the entire ...ng and securing a large quantity of spurious fifty cent notes, and all the plates and apparatus used in their manufacture. A man named Bingery, also connected with the gang, was captured. The descent of the officers was so unexpected that only two of the gang succeeded in getting their press, said to be the only one in the West, their plates, paper, gold leaf and coloring material, together with currency in all stages of manufacture.

THE LATE EXPLOSION IN ALLEGHENY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Examination of Witnesses Continued.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson, to investigate into the facts connected with the explosion at Mr. Samuel Bradley's dwelling house, on Darragh street, Allegheny, on Wednesday last, during which Mr. Bradley's little grandson was killed, reassembled last evening at Mr. Bradley's woolen factory, on Bank Lane, and resumed the examination of witnesses.

TESTIMONY OF GAS FITTERS.

J. F. Seville, of the firm of Tate & Seville, plumbers and gas fitters, was sworn by the Coroner and testified that some time before the explosion he was in the cellar of Mr. Bradley's house putting in water pipes, when he smelled gas very strong. Witness told Mr. Bradley that he should notify the Gas Company that the main pipe was leaking, as it was dangerous. Turned the gas off the service pipe which supplied the Disciples Church which formerly stood upon the ground; it is a rule with the Gas Company to turn off the gas when the meter is taken away; saw the main pipe after it had been excavated, and observed a break in it, near the top; the break was on the side nearest Mr. Bradley's house; do not think the leak was sufficient to cause the explosion, as the gas would most likely have raised to the street.

John Patton, a gas fitter employed by Messrs. Tate & Seville, testified that he was at Mr Bradley's house on Saturday, February 9th, and discovered a strong smell of gas; examined the service pipe, where it entered from the street, and the meter, but could not find the leak; helped to dig up the service pipe after the explosion, and saw a hole large enough to admit the head of an eight penny nail; noticed the earth all around Mr. Bradley's mill and residence since December last. Heard Mr. Duffy, foreman of the Gas Works, say on the day of the explosion, that no gas could escape from the service pipe without being smelt from the upper or northern end of Mr. Bradley's house to the place where the main pipe had been repaired—the break was about six feet from the mill, and there was a large hole in the street where the pipes were dug; the digging down to the main pipe several night slips had occurred in the ditch; applied a light to the pipe several times, and several times it went out, and on obtained a steady blaze of gas. Believe the explosion was caused by the ground being thrown up.

TESTIMONY OF THE FOREMAN OF THE GAS WORKS.

Alexander Moffit, sworn—Am foreman of the Allegheny Gas Works; on Wednesday afternoon was informed by the Clerk of the Company that there had been an explosion of gas at Mr. Bradley's house; visited the house and assisted to excavate the service pipe; found that the gas in the ditch would burn by applying a light; went off the gas from the service pipe and house; they were extinguished by the time witness arrived; had the gas came from the service pipe; the hole in the service pipe was about an inch long by three-eighths of an inch at its greatest width; did not measure it; from the indications of a leak of gas to the main ditch, supposed that the gas had collected first here; found a break in the main pipe in the cellar of Mr. Bradley's house, fifty-one feet from the upper corner of Mr. Bradley's house; the pipe was broken square across; cause of the break was rusted through; slightly discolored on the lower side with water, but apparently new and fresh on the top; the service pipe for three quarters of an inch in diameter; could not say whether the leakage was greater from the top or main pipe; when witness went to Mr. Bradley's house to turn on the gas, discovered that gas was escaping from the cellar; Mr. Bradley's house was in such gas there; he said there had been a smell of gas around the yard for some time; told him that there was no gas in the house; took care for the wind to not smell frozen to look for the leak; thought that he told him that he did not like it turn on the gas, but would do so if he desired; put the meter in Mr. Bradley's house about a week before; Mr. Bradley is in the employ of the Gas Company seven or eight years ago, when the Disciples Church was burned down; the fire burned in it, turned off the gas, chopped the connections from the meter with an axe and carried it away; a meter in the house of Mr. Bradley; never said anything to the Gas Company about the leak, and they were never, to my knowledge, notified of it. The Company keeps a large stock of pipe on hand to shut off the supply in order to protect themselves. Gas and water pipes are never laid in the same ditch, the water pipe being there to enable to freeze; can account for the breaking of the pipe in the manner described from the fact that there was no flaw in it; the service pipe had not been broken in it was old and had been eaten away; the hole in the street from the pipe previous witnesses was not there when the gas was turned on.

The inquest then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening at Alderman Dyer's office.

RAILROAD MEETING IN M'KEESPORT.

The Connellsville Railroad Charter—Why it Should be Restored—A General Railroad Law.

A meeting of the citizens of McKeesport and vicinity was held in the Senior House in the borough of McKeesport, on the evening of Friday, February 15th, for the purpose of adopting resolutions in reference to the important measures now pending before the Legislature and in regard to the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad company.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. A. H. Ehrler, on the chair, and appointing W. D Wood and B. B. Coursin, Esqs., Secretaries

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, on motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: G. C. Taylor, Esq., Dr. E. A. Wood, Wm. E. Harrison, Col. John Sill and Major James F. Ryan.

The Committee report ed the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A bill is now pending before the Legislature of this State to restore the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, to justify, as we think, taken from it unfairly; therefore,

Resolved, First—By the citizens of McKeesport and vicinity that the charter of said road, and also to all such laws as will hereafter prevent railroad monopoly from retarding the prosperity of our State.

Resolved, Second—That we make this demand on the ground of justice to the stockholders in the original charter incorporating the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company in and right can be claimed to constitute a bargain between two parties which a legislative body has no power to annul.

Second, Because the courts of law have decided that the repeal was unconstitutional.

Third—Because, we have a direct interest in the repeal, and which is now laboring to prevent its restoration, is that unscrupulous monopoly—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Fourth—Because the Connellsville road has been in operation for years, and has proved itself a ready convenience, and is willing to finish the remaining portion, if this bonbus is removed.

Fifth—Because by the completion of the road there will be opened up a large and otherwise inaccessible mineral territory, thereby conducing to the wealth and prosperity of the State.

Sixth—Because parties living on the line of the contemplated route have subscribed liberally to said road, and have been induced to do so in anticipation of the completion of the road.

Seventh—Because the growing trade of the West will demand it, and we believe that by the time the Connellsville road can be completed through to Cumberland, that the coal business of Pittsburgh will not be sufficient to accommodate it.

Eighth. Because the Western counties have a right to demand this road to transport the production of these mines, fields and workshops to market, and

Ninth. Because the restoration of the charter grants no new favor, but justly performs the duty on the part of the Legislature. Many have their contract, and to obtain the benefit of the three millions already expended by the stockholders the charter of the Emperor is renewed.

GALVESTON, February 15—*The Bulletin* has Brownsville dates to the 13th. Major General Lew Wallace arrived here yesterday, but proceeded immediately for Cincinnati. The Liberals are reported every where victorious. Canales has defeated the Imperialists in battles with Miramon, who in the last fight was shot through both legs, and whose ankle was broken by a ball. The force between Juarez and the City of Mexico were 2,000 men under Porfirio Diaz, Escobedo, Regules and Negrete, outside of the city, and seemed to be paying no attention to affairs of the State.

MATAMORAS, February 13.—Official reports to General Escobedo to the President announce that Miramon was completely routed by his forces, leaving on the battle field 1,500 men, all their artillery, ammunition, trains and equipage. General Trevino and Colonel Pedro Martinez are pursuing the enemy.

Mexican papers stated this evening announced that not ten were left together of the Imperialists under Miramon.

MATAMORAS, February 23.—

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1867

THE press of Pennsylvania is beginning to discuss—generally approvingly—the question of a Constitutional Convention, to be held within the shortest time practicable. Legislative corruption and the growing disregard of the people's interests are almost uniformly referred to as among the most pressing reasons. Among the suggestions to reform thrown out, are some of a necessary and practical character. To those already before the public we desire to add, that it should be provided in the Constitution that the ayes and nays shall be recorded on the final passage of every bill, and that no bill shall pass either House without a majority of all the members elected vote in the affirmative; and that two thirds shall be requisite to pass a bill appropriating money from the Treasury. It is little less than monstrous that a bill, perhaps of the utmost consequence, may be passed by a majority of a quorum; and there is no safety when bills may be put through without previous notice, without being printed or even read; in fact, without anybody but the Speaker and the interested parties knowing what is being done. If we are to have a Constitutional Convention, in these and other particulars there is ample room for it to expend its reformatory labors.

THE FENIANS.

The jolly fellows just now are more jolly than ever. In Ireland we can't say precisely how it is, although they have astonished everybody with a genuine outbreak, directed by STEPHENS—who is said to be in England hatching mischief—and who on these accounts has not a little astonished everybody. Notwithstanding the English cable dispatches say the rebellion was suppressed with the breaking out thereof, we shall wait for further news before believing it. The rebellion may not succeed—but every indication favors the conclusion that Great Britain, one way and another, is terribly threatened by domestic disorders, every day growing worse, and not likely to be put down at the nod or growl of the British Lion. This uprising in Ireland, though it may fall far short of the expectations of the leaders—and though the leaders may themselves pay the forfeit of their lives—is a thing of vast consequence as one of the things on the surface that indicate what is going on below. In this light we regard the Fenian—and the Irish and English news in general—with special interest.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GREELEY.

Rumors from many different sources, all tending to one conclusion, usually rest upon some basis of fact. When, from a dozen different directions, reports reach us that there will soon be important changes in the Cabinet, we can find no reason to entirely discredit them. When the name of a certain person is, with singular unanimity, associated with the succession to a particular office, we cannot help thinking it likely he has been, at least conditionally, selected for the place. Therefore it is we are inclined to believe the current gossip about the speedy retirement of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. RANDALL from the State and Postoffice Departments, and to place more than usual reliance on statements connecting the name of HORACE GREELEY with the nomination to fill the vacancy which Mr. RANDALL will leave open.

Were the appointment made we should feel bound to heartily sustain it, and we believe it would receive the almost unanimous indorsement of the Senate and the general approval of the people. The nomination of Mr. GREELEY would be a deserved recognition of his many years of valuable service in the cause of liberty and human progress. It would be an appropriate tribute to his ability and influence as a journalist, and, through him, to the power of the whole press such an instrument of its influence and as so powerful an agent and exponent of popular feeling and opinion is willing to accept.

GREELEY's fitness for the place it would superfluous to speak. The item has long been with him a study, and the many practical results of which he has elaborately and closely argued and advocated in the past would seem to indicate that his peculiar method have long been formed and grown to his one day taking hold of the business of the Department and reform it on partially new and vastly broader principles. There can be no doubt, when he put his hand to the plow he would be a tremendous ratter among the well worn cranks and ruts, the machine and a few loose screws would probably drop out of place; but, when he had fixed and screwed it up thoroughly on his own broad gauge and cut to pieces, and thrown the useless coils of red tape that occasionally accumulate almost to a stand still, it would move smoothly and expeditiously as never before. We say, let Mr. GREELEY be once complimented, and the country be well served by sending in his name as the candidate for the Postmaster General—he will not decline the offer, even he might seriously interfere with his present and more lucrative occupation and engagements. He will accept, even though in doing so shall again necessitate the postponement of that "little fish dinner."

CHARACTER OF PLACES.

Places have not only physical character—beautiful, easy of access, healthful or reverse, but they have often a character taken from the kinds of business carried on in them, and from the way of doing business in them. In this way, especially from the latter, places come to have a sort of moral character. It is not to be supposed that every individual in business is identified, in fact, with the character of the place he lives in, but still each has to share, to some extent, in the reproach, if the character of the place be bad. This furnishes good reason why persons of integrity should lift up a decided protest against dishonest and corrupt usages in business, which men void of principle endeavor to introduce or maintain in the business arrangements of a place.

The exposure of fraudulent practices, therefore, in the places where they exist and by business men of those places, and a solemn protest against them, are to be regarded as measures of self protection in a business point of view. They are adapted to restore integrity to the modes of doing business and to retrieve the moral character of the place, and thereby to dispel the clouds that invariably darken business prospects when the moral character of a place is bad. We have not, therefore, been surprised at the publications made in one of our great Western emporiums with reference to the mode of conducting some extensive departments of business there. The evil practices exposed and complained of were calculated to injure the character of the city in a business point of view and, of course, to turn business into more safe and honest channels. And we should not be at all surpised to find that already confidence has been so far impaired in the business integrity of the place as materially to affect the department of trade in which the fraudulent practices were admitted.

Had speculators in breadstuffs, in the locality referred to, kept on good terms with the farmers of the Northwest, their operations might have continued for an indefinite period, to have controlled the market in the direction of the consumers. But not satisfied with this, they extended their grasp towards the independent producers, who give indications of resenting the wrong by seeking other channels for the conveyance of their produce to market. The character of the place is in a measure indemnified for the wrong, by the manly protest of a portion of the press, backed, no doubt, by the business integrity of the city.

The maintenance of the moral character of a business or a business locality, is worthy of the most energetic and concerted efforts of its upright men. Loss of character will insure loss of business, sooner or later. And what is true of places is equally true of persons. And, after the times of unrest and speculative fever in the business world that we have had for some years past, the restoration of trade in all departments and places to its old basis of steadiness and integrity, would be a relief not only to the community at large, but also and chiefly to those actively engaged in its exhausting and perplexing labors.

BEYOND THE LAW.—The liquor question has assumed a new and rather unexpected phase in Massachusetts. There the law against the use of intoxicating beverages is virtually prohibitory; but the legislation that made it so certainly did not contemplate the legal consequences. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State it is definitely declared that whisky cannot be attached by a creditor, nor sold under execution; in point of fact, that nobody's right of property in it is to be in any way protected or even recognized. A dishonest creditor can, under this ruling, turn all his assets into Otard or Old Rye and bid defiance to the sheriff. The press of Boston, Springfield and other places is arguing in favor of a strict license law, instead of prohibition, the advantages of which, they say, are more than counterbalanced by its inconveniences.

THE PITCH OF POLITICS.

It would seem that even lovely women cannot touch the pitch of politics without being defiled. There is something so radically pestilent in the political atmosphere that even they, with all their acknowledged superiority over men in moral tone, cannot escape infection. Take the case of Reverend ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, for instance. She was probably the ablest, as she was unquestionably the best looking of the little band of social reformers who, some years ago, wore bloomers, and at public meetings defied the insults of bad boys and the ridicule of the New York *Herald*. Mrs. BLACKWELL wants to get an entering place for the wedge of Woman Suffrage, and, to accomplish that end, she appears to be willing to resort to means that the most adroit and unscrupulous of male tricksters might, at the present juncture, hesitate to adopt. In a memorial to the Legislature of Kentucky, urging the enfranchisement of women, she deliberately says: "Give the ballot to the white women of the South and they will counterbalance the negro voters, keep the Democratic party in power, and enable the South to govern the country as in the days of Jefferson." If that isn't a genuine, unadulterated piece of demagogism, we should like to know what is. ANDREW JACKSON ROGERS, or even ANDY JOHNSON himself, couldn't think of anything more mischievious and demoralizing. If merely to gain the privilege of voting, Mrs. BLACKWELL and her sister aspirants would thus pander to base prejudice, party greed and sectional selfishness, what might we not expect from them in the way of corrupt huckstering when they once got command of the ballot? Their claims is a thing of vast consequence as one of the things on the surface that indicate what is going on below. In this light we regard the Fenian—and the Irish and English news in general—with special interest.

SOUND PHILOSPHY.

We have waited long for the appearance, in the more gloomy quarters of the South, for something corresponding to the title of this article. By friendly suggestion and counsel, and by no less friendly rebuke, we have endeavored to elicit it. We are at length gratified by the advent, if not of a better temper, at least of better sense, into one of the journals which we take to be of considerable influence, and which has apparently been one of the most resolute in pressing on the trial between the file and the viper's teeth that gnawed it. Under the same title as stands at the head of this article, the Richmond *Times* gives some gleams of sound philosophy that are highly encouraging to the hopes of an entire restoration of sound reason. Although still mixed with some of the old and perhaps irradicable vengefulness of temper, the sentiments are wise and sound.

The purport of the article is, that there has been enough of gloomy brooding over the disappointments and distresses caused by the war, and that people should divert their minds to the necessities and obligations of the present and future. This is commended as the part of manhood and virtue, and is encouraged by the assurance that "nations have been worse off than we,"—meaning the Southern States—"are, and have yet risen to dazzling positions of power and prosperity." Wisely concluding that they are "weak and impotent to battle with the decrees of Fate," and committing their case—rather spitefully, it is true—to "the great adjuster, Time, and the great Judge, God," the *Times* concludes with the following most judicious and reasonable exhortations:

"And while these tremendous agencies are accomplishing their work, let us diligently till the earth, build railroads, dig canals, and rescue from which are dug from bankruptcy, multiply churches and colleges and erect churches. In short, let that sort of civilization and progress only were built on insecure foundations; at any rate they would not be the result of three years' stock of war. With the lights of the past to guide us; with many valuable lessons which we have learned from the fiery trial of adversity, we may yet be a far greater and more prosperous people than heretofore."

This covers the ground exceedingly well, and is the more encouraging because it embraces a concession, not hitherto made, of the insecurity of a civilization founded extensively on human slavery. Following the advice given in the above extract, those to whom it is addressed may, for aught we can see to the contrary, attain, as promised, a far greater and better prosperity than ever before. And we cannot but reckon it is a further attainment to be made, under the guidance of the past, that their sectional hatreds, fostered hitherto by the peculiar institution, will give way and they will regard the people of the North, who have sustained the Union, as the benefactors of the nation and the whole country, the South not excepted.

EVIL FOR GOOD.

If there is one Christian lesson our misguided brethern of the South have resolved that we shall learn and practice more than another, it is that which advises us to be "long suffering, and of great kindness." Truly these wayward ones tax our charity and good will very heavily; indeed almost beyond the bounds of bearing. Do what we will to conciliate them, their response is a snarl and a spit. Help them in their sore distress as we may, their gratitude is a scowl and a curse. Even the magnificent bounty of MR. PEABODY, instead of touching the better impulses of their nature and softening the asperity with which they regard any thing of Northern origin, affinity or connection, makes them writhe and wriggle and rave the more. If he had devoted his fortune to the establishment in the principal cities of lazar houses, for the diffusion of small pox and yellow fever, they could not more bitterly revile him or more scornfully spurn from them the giver and this gift. The main provocative of their spleen is, that among the Trustees with whom the management of the fund is placed, there are one or two individuals from Massachusetts; whereupon this bowl goes up: He wants to get the control of the Southern youth, that he may make Yankees of them!" Can these cantankerous, violent people ever become one with us, while such abominable suspicion and blind, besotted hatred inspire them? Will re-admission to Congress enlighten their ignorance and subdue their ferocity? We think not. Every day through their most popular journals, they afford us evidence of ever increasing volume and strength, that, for the present, at least, it is neither wise nor well to take them back into equal, unconditional partnership.

BAD COUNSELLORS.

Had the leading opponents of American independence been admitted as counsellors in constructing the Government, after the Revolution of 1776 had been decided in favor of freedom, what kind of a Government would we probably have had? The very fact of their admission would have been taken by them as evidence of conscious inferiority on the part of the Colonists, and would, beyond doubt, have been taken advantage of to promote their own views and interests. Can any one imagine that, under such counsellors and helpers, the principles of Republican Government would have had much chance of being fairly incorporated into the system, or that all the benefits of victory in the conflict would have been secured to the victorious Colonists? No more can it be supposed that plans and policies of reconstruction, after the late rebellion, that are made under the counsel and assistance of leading insurgents, will be in accord with the principles of freedom or with the decisions of the war.

It seems most surprising that those who have shown such reckless and desperate enmity to the Government of the United States should be at all consulted, as to the proper mode of rectifying the terrible disorders that they have occasioned. Their opinions are far more likely to be wrong than right, and even when right are almost sure to be under the sway and control of bad passions. They would be prodigies of virtue if they did not, to the extent of their influence and power, endeavor to neutralize and nullify every thing that the war has done for the interests of human freedom and the advancement of republican principles. The advice of those who have formed conspiracies and prosecuted campaigns for the destruction of the Union is not necessary in the formation of plans for its restoration. It is humiliating and insulting to the patriotism and statesmanship of the Union party to suppose it necessary. The calling of men to Washington from the South for this purpose—men more distinguished for their treachery to the Union than for their ability as statesmen—is a discreditable reflection on the loyal men of the nation, and may fairly be construed as an indication of a wish to favor the unfriendly spirit of the South and to betray the interests and rights of loyal men.

APPROACH OF THE MILLENIUM.

That beatific period when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together must surely be approaching; for an almost equally incongruous manifestation of fellowship has just occurred to startle and astonish the public mind. Incredible as it may appear, there has been found a Catholic Celt sufficiently regardless of conventional prejudice to foregather with a Puritan Abolitionist, and to eulogize him without stint or measure. In other words, the Boston *Pilot*—decidedly the most respectable and influential Roman Catholic paper in the country—comes out fairly and squarely in laudation of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. A lecture by Mr. PHILLIPS on the Life and Times of DANIEL O'CONNELL—or else Mr. PHILLIPS's manner of treating the subject—was the moving cause to this outburst of admiration and esteem from so unexpected a quarter.

MR. BARNUM, the showman—not a mere showman, however—is on the track for Congress, he having received the regular Republican nomination in the fourth district of Connecticut. The district is close, but MR. BARNUM generally succeeds in whatever he undertakes.

THE Southern press brings the charge against Congress of destroying the equality of the States. This is cool. What did the South intend when it inaugurated the rebellion, and what would have become of the equality of the States had it been successful?

The Case of Surratt.

In accomplishing the ends of justice, the meanest instruments have to be employed. Frequently they are of such bad character as to render even the train they utter liable to suspicion. Thus the fellow Weichman, who was the principal witness for the prosecution on the trial of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold and the other conspirators, has been proved as infamous that people have come to discredit all the testimony he gave against the accused, though there can be little doubt the substance of that testimony was correct. The arrest and the probable conviction of John H. Surratt depend mainly upon the evidence of one who seems to be of the same kidney as Weichman. His name is LeHerty. St. Marie and he is described as a French Canadian of fair appearance, quick, keen black eye and a general look of intelligence. He states that when teaching in Maryland he made the acquaintance of Surratt and Weichman, the chief witness at the conspiracy trial, and although the acquaintance at no time attained to intimacy, he was struck with certain physical peculiarities that no disguise could affect. St. Marie went to Europe and entered the Papal Guard as a Zouave. Shortly after he entered the service he recognized the validity of the Italian proverb, which says, "Rome once seen, the faith is lost," and forsaking his early belief, embraced that of the Protestants. While attending a festival, St. Marie met Surratt, who approached and asked him if he was not an American. He replied that he was, and wishpering said: "You remind me of an American named Surratt; are you he?" "Oh no," replied Surratt. "All the better for you," rejoined St. Marie. Subsequently, when excited with wine, Surratt confessed that he was the man of whom St. Marie spoke and at various times indulged in braggadocio concerning the Canadian raids, the assassination plot, and other cognate matters. From that time forth he became a voluntary spy on every act and word of Surratt, and in due time denounced him to MR. KING, our Minister at Rome. With what followed, the public is already acquainted.

Mr. Motley's Record.

A letter written by Mr. Motley, our ambassador to Austria, explaining why he could not attend the Fourth of July celebration at Hamburg in 1865 has just been made public. Though written during the darkest days of the war, when inaction, worse than disaster, was paralyzing our armies and the stoutest hearts regan almost to fail, Mr. Motley's faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause does not appear to have been shaken. He then said:

"Weak or treasonable longings for a premature peace will not expedite peace. All they will do is to believe, to reduce the American people from its present calm, solid unity of purpose to the most righteous war of self defense—until the slaves in their insurrection shall be entirely suppressed. Death to the Confederate cause! Death to an organized calumny abroad, the American republic, one and indivisible, is destined, I feel sure, to survive its fiery trial, and future generations will be deeply grateful to our brothers now in arms who are offering up their lives in its defense."

Patriotism and constancy like these are rewarded by such treatment from the State Department, acting as the tool of the President, as got pelted Mr. Motley to send in his resignation; and this was done that a place might be made for a political renegade from Pennsylvania, who, if he appeared to sustain the war while it was going on, has done his best to rob the country of the fruits of victory since the return of peace.

A Novel License Law.

Amid all the controversy about license laws the Albany *Argus* suggests the plan of leaving the sale of liquors free, and licensing drinkers, as it is the drinking, not the selling that does the mischief. The license should provide that "no man should be entitled to drink unless he first got a license; and any barkeeper who should sell to an unlicensed party should be subject to fine and imprisonment. The license should be annual, and the sum charged vary to be from $20 to $100. No young man should be allowed a license till he was sixteen, and then and until twenty-one years of age, only a beer license at a moderate charge. After twenty-one he could vote, drink and chew tobacco upon payment of license; and the same privileges should be extended to strong-minded women. Some men whose constitutions utterly unfit them for potations, should be refused a license altogether. They are 'non-insurable.' Before taking out his license a citizen would have time to reflect; and as they would have to pay in advance for the glorious privilege, the reflection would be forced upon people. As it is, under these parchment privileges, we should have a titular nobility of drink; but lofty as this aristocracy might be in the 'forenoon' and 'wee sma' hours' of the morning, the next day it would be abject enough! There need be no fear to all democratic institutions from the privileged to these inflations, at the penalty of such depressions."

Episcopal Convocational Congress.

A Congress of the convocations embraced within the proposed new Diocese of middle Pennsylvania, convene in Christs' Church, Reading, to-morrow evening. It has been proposed to divide the old diocese by a line which will throw the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware into one diocese, and all west of that line, not embraced in the Diocese of Western Pennsylvania, to be formed into a separate diocese. The consideration of this important question is the principal business which will engage the attention of this Congress. It will be composed of the Rector and three delegates from each church within the limits of the proposed central diocese. The action of this body will not be binding, but it is full representation is present, and the conclusions arrived at be received with considerable unanimity, any reasonable modification they make in the general convention will have great weight.

DR. THOMPSON, in a recent letter written from Russia, gives a description of the churches of Moscow. He says Moscow has 470 churches, every one of them more or less conspicuous with turrets and domes. He says: "The interior of the churches dazzles the eye with the display of gold and brilliants. In many of them the walls are covered from the pavement to the dome with pictures in the Byzantine style, painted upon a golden ground, and often the crown encircling the head of the Saviour, or martyr, is studded with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. With the exception perhaps of St. Mark's at Venice, I remember no church of the Latin branch of the great schism, that is so gorgeous in its adornments as either of the twenty principal churches of Moscow, overlaid as are these last with the 'wealth of Ormus and of Ind,' and resplendent with 'Barbaric pearl and gold.'"

THE *Church Union*, a new weekly quarto, issued in Brooklyn, devoted to the practical fusion of all the orthodox Protestant sects and denominations into one church, has the following "Bond of Union":

"We, the undersigned, believers in the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures as set forth in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, do hereby pledge ourselves to secure, under God, an open communion, and the recognition of one evangelical ministry, by the interchange of pulpits, thus to make visible the unity of the Christian people.

"And we furthermore solemnly pledge ourselves to stand by each other in securing these ends."

PERMISSION has been given by the French Imperial Commission of the Bible Society of France to have its stand in the park surrounding the Paris exhibition. The Bible Committee of England propose to unite in the movement, and to make the occasion one for the wide distribution of the whole Bible or the New Testament in many different languages. It is thought that some two million copies may thus be disposed of, and the sum of $50,000 is now being raised by subscription in England to aid in this enterprise.

A CINCINNATI telegraph operator says he has always noticed that nine out of ten changes in the weather begin in the West. A storm at Cincinnati is felt eighteen hours after at Baltimore. At the time of this writing he stated that the telegraph gave information of a storm in St. Louis which was predicted would reach Cincinnati in twelve hours. The storm came an hour or two sooner than he predicted, but he proved himself quite weather wise.

ACCIDENT IN ORE MINES.—The Columbia *Spy*, of last week, on the authority of a gentleman just from Cumberland county, states that the pond bank at Caledonia Ore Mines, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, caved in on Thursday afternoon, burying sixteen of the workmen. Six had been taken out dead up to Friday noon, the other ten not having been found. These works are owned by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The managers of the Manhattan Club, an organization composed of the aristocracy of the Democratic party in New York, contemplate calling a mass meeting to demonstrate against the passage of the Louisiana and Southern Military Government bill.

During their short tenure of office the tory party in England have had the most remarkable luck, as regards the number of lucrative and honorable places that have fallen vacant just in the nick of time for them to fill. They ought to feel amply consoled for the long deprivation of the sweets of office they have had to endure. Lord Derby, in a few months, has added the appointment of ten judges, half a dozen peers, three bishops, five baronets and twelve knights. He has had to dispose of three garters, five lord lieutenancies, and four colonial governorships.

The Spanish government couldn't raise a loan of $8,000,000 the other day on its own credit, and Senor Salamanca, the famous banker, had to do it for them, on his.

Through the exertions of Messrs. Van der Hoeven, Thers & Co., the American bankers in Paris, United States five twenties have been admitted to the official list of quotations on the Bourse.

There is said to be an association of nocturnal revellers in Washington, known as "The Pigs' Feet Club," the members whereof are prohibited by the constitution and by-laws from returning to their virtuous couches until the sun describes an aureole above the bronze statue of Liberty that surmounts the dome of the capitol. We suppose that on cloudy mornings they don't go to bed at all.

A party advertises in a New York journal a house to rent near a public square for $6,000, coach house and stable in the rear, $2,000, and a pew in University Place Church at any price.

The recent draining of a pond in upper Saabis has led to the discovery of a great number of relics of the stone period, such as flint knives, hatchets, &c. In the same place were reindeers' horns, and the bones of a Greenland wolf and the ice fox, showing at the time when those flint articles were used, animals which are now found only in high polar latitudes, were abundant in Germany.

Fifteen dollars is the charge in New York for stuffing pet lap dogs which have departed this life in the blessed hope of so much of immortality as the taxidermist can ensure. The hide is stripped off and treated to a preserving composition; sea grass intersected by wires is substituted for the principal bones and other interior arrangements; a position is then given to the now inanimate form, and the eyes are set; a plaster head is moulded to fit the space lately filled with the cranium of the cherished object, and after the hair is nicely laid with gum water the subject of treatment is complete, and may at once be placed among the penates of some stricken household, or be kept simply to decorate the parlor.

The Russians have had a masked ball at St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Cretan insurgents. The Emperor and Empress were present, and the receipts were 48,000 silver roubles (£10,-800). Of this sum a great part was paid by the nobility of Poles, none of which could be had for less than 200 roubles (£32), while the grand tier boxes were let at 3,000 roubles (£480). In the course of the evening, a lottery was drawn, the tickets to which were 100,000 in number, and were all sold by one o'clock in the morning. At the bottom of the same prodigality was displayed. A glass of wine, an ice, or a glass of lemonade cost ten, twenty or even twenty five roubles—and, as at an English fancy fair, no change was given.

The quinquennial census of France has just been completed, showing the total population of the Empire to be 38,064,094, exclusive of the 135,000 employed in the military service abroad in Algeria, Mexico, and other foreign countries. The increase since the census of 1861 is 980,863, or less than two per cent. The population is nearly equally as to sex, there being 19,014,109 males, and 19,052,985 females—the excess of the latter being only 38,876. Of the eighty-nine departments of which the Empire consists, thirty one show a decrease in population amounting to 104,496, attributed to emigration to foreign countries, or to migration to the large cities and other country districts. The increase of the population of Paris amounts to 129,133. The Departments which show the largest increase in population are those of the Seine and La Manche.

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ANTHRACITE COAL DISCOVERY.

Vein Found in Southern Pennsylvania —A New Impulse to the Connellsville Railroad.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An oil company, designated as the New Grenada and Broad Top Oil Company, whose operations are situated at New Grenada, Fulton county, Pa., and at the southeastern base of the Broad Top Mountain bituminous coal field, has recently, at the depth of one hundred and sixty-three feet from the surface, passed through a vein of perfect anthracite coal, seven feet and five inches in thickness, of a pure quality—unsurpassed by any other in the State. This vein is fifteen hundred feet below the Broad Top Mountain coal measure, and is of easy access from the southwest and southeast. The geological formation is peculiar to the carbonic or coal measure found in anthracite regions. The coal being embedded in a black slate thirty feet in thickness. As this is the only anthracite coal yet discovered in Southern Pennsylvania the company will proceed to sink a shaft and make further developments.

This important discovery has already led very many interested capitalists to urge the necessity of an early completion of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, from Chambersburg to a point on the Connellsville Railroad, which survey runs immediately through the newly discovered coal field. The Sherman's Valley route, which has received renewed animus, and whose charter *still stands unrepealed*, would also pass directly through the same point, and connect with the Connellsville Railroad at Wills Creek.

In view of either, or both of those chartered routes being completed, this newly found bed of anthracite coal in Southern Pennsylvania would open up a trade to the South and West of incalculable wealth, and connect Pittsburgh in direct communication with the southeast.

I. A. M.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

Damage to Grain Fields in Ohio by the Flood—A Dull City—The Ohio Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., February 16, 1867.

Arrived here last night at 11:30 P. M., and found my way to the United States Hotel, one of the few in all of rain which seem to be drenching the entire country. All the way coming from Pittsburgh the valleys and bottom lands were overflown with water. If the rain is not soon abated, great damage will be done to the country. Many fields of wheat were entirely covered, and in others the water was flashing rapidly, washing out the wheat, and carrying away whole lines of fencing. Rather amusing, yet sad, was it to see the industrious farmer laboring to catch and save the rails, which he had toiled hard and long to procure, in order that his crops might be protected, and his farm in its husbandry completed. The Ohio, Tuscarawas and smaller streams were full of floating ice, and it was carrying everything before it.

CITY INACTIVE.

During many years' intimate association with this city, I have never known it to be so dull as it is at present. Two years ago, a boisterous war alive in all the branches of mercantile and mechanical enterprises. The municipal or governmental war relations, no doubt, added great to its prosperity. But now, since the war is said to be no more, its interests are very much retarded, and unless the happier, better days of business fortune soon return, many business houses will be closed. It is hoped and prayed for that brisker times will bless the city with the coming of spring.

LEGISLATURE RE-ASSEMBLED.

After an adjournment of one week the Legislature convened again on Thursday, the 14th instant. For several days action could not be made for want of a quorum. At last, however, they have rallied numbers enough to act, and some considerable interest is being manifested on the part of the citizens, at least. In this trying time of financial embarrassment and deliberation demanded. There is no time for loafing; all the head of Government as we have in the state Legislature, a little more zeal could be exercised, and much better satisfaction would be known by the people. Foreign countries, or to migration to the large cities and other country districts. The increase of the population of Paris amounts to 129,133. The Departments which show the largest increase in population are those of the Seine and La Manche.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing

The Daily Commercial

THE GOOD WIFE

It is just as you say, neighbor Green,
A treasure indeed is my wife;
Such another for beauty and work
I never have found in my life.
But if on she keeps—and I pray on she does—
As busy as birds on the wing,
There is never a chance for rest,
She is such a fidgety thing.

She makes the best bread in the town,
Her pies are a perfect delight,
Her coffee's as good as it can be made,
Her cookies are oh! so nice.
But then while I eat these delicate things,
Or the meat with a relish I sup,
Oh, she's such a fidgety thing.

My house is as neat as a pin,
You should see how she dusts handles shine,
And all of the soft cushioned chairs
And nicely set carpets are mine.
But then she so frets at the dust,
At a fly, at a straw or a string,
That I stay out of doors to read,
She is such a fit, fidgety thing!

She doctors the neighbors. O, yes,
If a child has the measles or croup,
She is there with her saffron and squills,
If it's scanty she gives it—and soup.
But then she insists on her right
To physic or bleed me if I sneeze;
And she takes the whole charge of my bile,
Oh, she's such a fidgety thing!

She knits all my stocking heel-stit,
My shirts are bleached white as the snow;
No old clothes look better than mine,
Yet daily more dirty I go.
But then if in zeal of her duty
I rebuke her, she says I'm unkind,
Or the dust in my eyes I should cling.
I'm sure of one sermon at least,
She is such a fidgety thing.

You have heard of a spirit so meek,
So quick that it never opposes,
Its own it dares never! to speak—
Alas I am meeker than Moses!
But if on I am in training,
The subordinate is quiet to sing;
I shall to get rid of her fidgets,
She is such a fidgety thing!

It's just as you say, neighbor Green,
A treasure to me has she given;
Five sometimes I fain would be glad
To lay up my treasure in heaven.
But then every life has its cross,
Most pleasures on earth have their sting,
She's a treasure, I know neighbor Green,
But she's such a fidgety thing.

WON AND LOST.

The dusky gold of unnumbered stars
Is sparkling through the darkness of a
autiful Venetian night; the antique clock
d just struck nine, and Maj. Wentworth,
attached, late of the —st Foot, dreamily
oking his cigar on the balcony, me
anically counted the strokes without
ilizing the onward creeping of time.
'I think she loves me," he mused,
itching the "far-off lights that seem-
to float upon the crystal distance of
Adriatic sea. "Surely I cannot be mis-
cen."
The major was dark and handsome,
th features possessing regularity and
auty, and brown, misty eyes, where
light slept in dreamy quiescence—a
n in the full prime of life. And as he
there watching the stars and sky, there
s a soft rustle on the balcony beside
n, and an arch triumphant little laugh.
'So I have found you at last, Major
entworth!" was the exclamation that
t his ear.
'Were you looking for me, Mrs. Vail?"
d the major.
Lilian Vail was a woman, every inch
her, and in her woman nature she
t the strong, subdued tenderness of
heart that spoke out through his
rds.
'Looking for you—no," said Lilian, with
charming simulation of total indiffer-
ce; "but I wondered where you had
ne."
Major Wentworth tossed his cigar over
rail of the balcony with a strange flut-
at his heart; he felt, somehow, that the
ar of his destiny was nigh.
'Why do you do that?" she questioned.
shall not stay more than a minute."
'Stay, Lilian," he pleaded. "I must
ak to you."
Lilian came out a step or two farther on
balcony, and took the first seat that
jor Wentworth moved forward.
'And now what is this wonderful se-
t?" she laughed, looking up to the face
he man who stood close to her, leaning
inst the rail of the balcony with folded
ns—an erect graceful figure.
It is no secret, Lilian," he said compo-
dly; "only that I love you; you must
ve known it long ago."
Heavens! And I could almost have
d to save you this!" she cried, shrink-
backwards. "No, Gervase—not anoth-
word. I must not listen"
le looked at her with a wonder that al-
st amounted to terror. Was this the
y women received a declaration of love?
I have a right to expect an answer,
lan," said the Major. "I have a right
know, from your own lips, whether or
you will marry me."
I cannot marry you, Gervase," she re-
ed.
You cannot marry me?" he repeated
wly. "Lilian, Lilian, have you never
ed me?"
Oh, Gervase, do not ask me. Do not
pel me to disclose my own weakness,"
sobbed.
My darling!" he said, taking both her
ds in his, and looking into her eyes
h a searching gaze.
I do love you, Gervase," she said; I
ve loved you."
Yet you will not marry me, Lilian?"
asked.
I tell you it is impossible," she replied.
I gone away weeks ago—if I
d, Gervase!"
d her hysteric sobs with gen-

nderstand, then, that there is
ystery here," he said. "What
Why can you not marry
I know," he said, with a puz-
'but you are a widow."
a widow, Gervase," she re-
husband is still living."
he said, relinquishing his hold

t my fault, Gervase," she
o me he has long been dead;
living, as the world calls it."
told him all her griefs.
Lilian!" he murmured. "And
cherished you so tenderly!"
lame me now, Gervase?" she

; we must bear our burdens
ay," he replied, sadly. "Mine
e grevious for the knowledge
loved me. And now, dear-
orever!"
ill love me still?" she said,
artled eyes.
Lilian!" he replied.
guests are to meet this morning at
table one accustomed face
Maj. Wentworth had re-
gland.
hood a gaytyoung girl—"how
miss him; shall we not Mrs.

we shall miss him," replied
y.
nd, Maj. Gervase Wentworth
erica, where the war had just
bout as indifferent as to what
im as a man can well be. Ac-
commission in the Southern
ed through the four years'

strange problem!" thought
. Wentworth. "Death—an honorable
th—would have been a boon to me;
how many times have I stood unarmed, and seen fall around me those
o had every tie to make life sweet to
m! My poor little Lillian; I wonder if
is half as heart sick as I am!"
t is often harder to live patiently than
lie heroically. And so Major Grevase
ntworth found it, while with every day
l week the love for Lilian Vail grew
onger and deeper in his heart. But he
er wrote to her. Once he had received
w lines from her—a note that he wore
ays next to his heart; but he dared not
k an answer. Brave soldier, courageous
n though he was, he dared not, lest the
e that was so hard to subdue should
ng up, rebellious and conquering with-
him, to urge him to do and dare every-
g for her sake.
t was a dark, snowy night in December
en Grevase Wentworth entered an ex-
ss train for New York, from whence he
ended starting for England. The car-
ges were full; he gazed doubtfully
und. One seat alone was empty; and
he stood there, the occupant of the half
rds the window took his railway rug
the vacant cushion.
This seat is not engaged, sir."
revase courteously bowed his thanks,
, as he sat down, glanced at his new
ighbor. It was not a face that he
ed. He was no believer in physiognomy,
t yet he was sorry even to travel the
miles that lay before him side by side
h that smooth-faced villain, whose
y blonde moustache shaded coarse,
ister lips, and whose blue eyes had such
andering, cruel look.
Not a pleasant night," said the stran-
good-humoredly; but Gervase merely
lined his head. Every impulse of his
valrous nature was up in arms against
smooth voice and insinuating glance.
he journey, however, was destined to
brief—for then even Gervase Wentworth
l any idea of One moment they were
eding swiftly along—the next there
s a tremulous creaking thrill through
train—a crash—and they were in the
lst of a heap of dead and dying, while
intered wood and shivered glass lay
ttered around.
ervase was stunned for an instant by
force with which he was thrown
inst the side of the ruined carriage,
t it was only for an instant. Then he
ggled to his feet unharmed, save by a
ising or two, and looked round on the
ne of desolation.
'Another hairsbreadth escape!" he
ught. "Am I protected by some mar
Lilois spell while others are struck down
und me?"
'For heaven's sake take away these
rds off me! they are crushing the life
t of me!" groaned a piteous voice at
feet—the voice of the man who had sat
side him scarcely more than a minute
fore. His face, ashy pale and streaked
th blood, was scarcely recognizable.
'Are you much hurt?" asked Went-
rth, kneeling down and supporting the
shed semblance of humanity on his
ee, as he felt in his breast pocket for the
sk of cruelty he usually carried.
The stranger uttered a singular jarring
nd, half a groan and half a laugh.
'So much hurt that the play is about
er—curtain going to fall, eh? No, there's
use," he added, as Gervase wiped the
reaking clouds away with his own hand-
rchief. "I tell you I'm done for! Give
a little of that brandy—there, thank
u. So I am really dying?"
'You cannot live half an hour longer,"
d Gervase, struck with the deadly
nge that was passing over the hand-
e, wicked features.
'Where's the odds?" demanded the

stranger, with the same reckless laugh.
'Stay though—you wouldn't object to taking a little trouble for a dying man?"
"I will do anything I can for you," said Gervase.
"Thanks," said the man. "I always thought it would end in some such sudden way; and my wife she won't miss me much, I'll be bound; and yet I should have liked to ask her pardon for one or two things, before I shuffled off this mortal coil," as old Will says. Will you find her out and give her a letter for me? I've carried it in my waistcoat pocket for months—somehow I thought I should need it all of a sudden at last."
"I will try," said Gervase, whose whole soul seemed to recoil from the unwelcome task.
"I can't find it," muttered the stranger, feeling with weak, uncertain fingers about his breast. "Oh, here it is. Give her the letter; the address is there; and tell her that when I was dying I was sorry to think I had treated her so. Maybe she'll be happier when I am dead—it'll be the first time Phillip Vail ever did make her happy, poor thing!"
"Phillip Vail" repeated the major.
But the glazing eyes, looking helplessly towards Gervase Wentworth, returned no recognizing glance—the ears were closed fast to all earthly sound, and the stranger never knew with what a shuddering repulsion Wentworth laid his head down among the splintered wood and shattered seats.
One lamp yet hung flaring and smoking from its support, casting lurid brilliance over the scene, and in the midst of that awful confusion Gervase Wentworth read the address of the letter, "Lilian Vail, Venice, Italy."
Read it—and knew that the cloud that had hung over his existence was finally lifted up—that love was free at last. Not in vain had his life been preserved by almost miraculous interposition for so many years. Philip Vail had died with his head on Gervase Wentworth's arm, and Lilian was free.

* * * * * * *

The sun shone brightly on the sea; the towers and cupolas of Venice gleamed with molten gold, as once more Gervase Wentworth found himself ascending the broad stone steps of the well known hotel where he had dreamed his brightest dream and waked his bitterest waking. No more dreams—it should be reality now.
"La Signora Vail?" he asked.
The hostess turned pale and shrunk away as she repeated, in a mechanical voice, Major Wentworth's eager words.
"Yes. Is she in?" he questioned.
The hostess turned to a fair English matron, who recognizing Gervase's voice, came forward with outstretched hand.
"Major Wentworth!" she said. "Is it possible that you are back amongst us once more?"
"Once more, Mrs. Treherne," he replied. "And Lilian?"
The sweet English face blanched.
"Major Wentworth, you surely have heard?"
"Heard what?" he asked. "I have heard nothing."
"Lilian Vail died last week," she replied.
Gervase Wentworth staggered backward and sank upon a seat, with his hands to his head, repeating incoherently to himself, "Died last week! died last week!"
While he was hurrying to her side with the direst tidings of her release, a swifter messenger had come and borne her away. It seemed like a sick, dreadful dream, and yet he knew it was the truth—the awful truth.
"Died!" he repeated, turning almost fiercely to poor Mrs. Treherne. "Why did you let her die? She should never have died had I been here."
The room seemed to swim around him. Some one cried out that the gentleman was fainting, and Gervase Wentworth remembered no more.
Weeks afterwards, when the April violets were all in bloom, Gervase, just recovered from a long and weary fever, drove out to lay a cross of flowers on Lilian's tomb, in the Protestant cemetery near Venice.
"Home!" he said, in reply to a question addressed him by Mrs. Treherne "I shall always remain in Venice, Lilian died here, and here she is buried. Venice will be my home hereafter."
Every day there is a fresh cross of flowers upon the grave where poor Lilian sleeps, all unconscious of the cup of happiness that had been so near her lips.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.
It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR
It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
No person, old or young, should fail to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.
R. P. HALL & CO. Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. se4-s-m-TuW&F

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the properties and combinations of it are from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*
The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Fire, proceeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.
no7-yr Tu Th S

☞ THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT to Nervous Headaches for years are restored to perfect health by one dose (forty drops) of MRTCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
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Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. P. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
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DEALERS IN
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Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
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The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

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LATEST PATTERNS,
MADE TO ORDER BY
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite Masonic Hall.

HOTELS.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.—Butter, 1 000 lbs prime fresh Roll Butter Lard, 1 000 lbs Leaf Lard, in kegs; Apples, 500 bush bright dry apples; Peaches, 200 bush. bright dry Peaches; Beans, 200 bush small Beans; Cheese 300 lbs mild Cheese, 200 do mild cut; Ham, 1500 do mild cut; Hams, sugar cured (cooking, not boiling) Greens

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

BEING ROOFED.—The main building of the new church edifice of the Third Presbyterian Congregation on Sixth street, is being roofed with slate.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co., No. 167 Smithfield street, offer for sale a desirable business property, adjoining their establishment. Should be a rarity to coming one of the prominent business stands in the city, and any investment now in real estate situate thereon will pay handsomely.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public meeting of the Pittsburgh Temperance League will be held this evening at Mozart Hall, Seventh street, when further action will be taken in relation to the Local Option Bill now pending before the Legislature. All friends of temperance are cordially invited to be present.

DESERTION.—Henry A Sullivan had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon on a charge of desertion, preferred by his wife, Matilda J. Sullivan. The charge was fully sustained, and he was committed to jail in default of $500 bail for trial. He subsequently entered the required bail and was released.

CITY HALL.—Mr John Eagler, the Skatorial King, has kindly consented to appear each evening during the Fair and give an exhibition of his skill upon the parlor skates. The hall was well filled last evening and a large audience may be expected to-morrow evening, when he will appear in full costume.

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to-night, at Masonic Hall.

STREET CLEANING.—A force of workmen were engaged yesterday in cleaning Denman street, Birmingham, and Carson street, in Birmingham, and lower portion of South 9th street, Pittsburgh. That portion of Carson street, Birmingham, crossing the "hollow," is in a very filthy condition, and should receive the attention of the Street Commissioner immediately.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The *Congregationalist*, church organ, announced week before last that Rev. Henry D. Moore, pastor of Plymouth Church, in Pittsburgh, had resigned his charge, and believing the Journal referred to spoke advisedly the COMMERCIAL noticed the fact. One or two of our city contemporaries deny that Mr. Moore has resigned. Which of the stories is correct it is impossible to say.

WALL PAPERS.—Messrs. Hughes & Bro., No. 107 Market street, have in store an ample stock of choice paper hangings, borders, &c., to which the attention of housekeepers is invited. As for the season for renovation of parlors, chambers and other rooms approaches, it is well to select the materials that will give them the handsomest appearance. Call at Hughes Bros., and examine their stock.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, some persons attempted to break into the shoe store of George N. Fisher, on Carson street, Birmingham, by getting through the window in the rear of the house. They were heard by an employee of Mr. Fisher, who went to the latter to procure him his revolver, which had the effect of making the would be burglars cease operations and decamp in haste, without having obtained any booty.

WAGONS, CARTS AND DRAYS.—The attention of all parties wanting wagons, carts or drays, is directed to the card of Messrs. Harper, Gutheil & Co., successors to Fred. Aeschelman and Thomas Harper. The establishment of this firm is one of the most extensive of its kind in the country, and the work turned out by them is eagerly sought after. They pay especial attention to the manufacture of neat, light and fashionable express wagons. Orders addressed to the firm, at West Manchester will receive prompt attention.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—A man named John Leland, who has a wife residing in Allegheny, was arrested in this city by officer Lang, and taken before Alderman Donaldson charged on information of Mrs. Catharine Phillips, with outraging the person of her little daughter, aged but seven years, in the month of December last. The information was made shortly after the outrage had been committed, but Leland left the city for Indiana in Venango county and was just coming home when he was taken in custody by officer Lang. He was committed to jail for a hearing on the 23d inst.

LARGE LAND SALE.—A tract of land, containing four hundred and eighty-seven acres, situated at Midway, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, was recently sold by Murray Clark, of Candor, Pennsylvania, to Messrs. J. T. Rapley, and Gerrish, of Penn Yan, N. Y., for the round sum of $90,275. The property is said to be very rich, and to possess a high coal quality. A large proportion of the land on this road, between the city and Midway, have been purchased by speculators for the coal they contain, and when the cross ties now being rapidly opened will form a portion of considerable revenue to the railroad company.

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to-night, at Masonic Hall.

The Frank Factory Destroyed by Fire.

This morning at half two o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the two story brick building, No. 128 Second street, occupied by Mr. Bell, as a trunk manufactory. The alarm was rendered by the watchman, and the truck were promptly on the ground, but in time to prevent the destruction of the city. Mr. Bell had been engaged in large job of trunks for the Exhibition, and the stock in the factory being valued at above two thousand dollars. He has neither insurance on the building or stock, and I failed even to know if owned by Mr. Ellis Parkin, No 70 America, and Girard. The building was owned by George H. Anderson, who had no insurance. We did not learn. Mr. Anderson designed making improvements to his property the coming spring.

Ingenious Counterfeiting in Birmingham—Over $300 in Money Stolen.

Sunday night a most daring and successful burglary was committed in Birmingham. Between ten and eleven o'clock on the night stated, the dwelling of Mr. William Beebe, on Liberty street, between Washington and Carson streets, in the latter place, was entered by burglars, who gained access to the house through a window in the rear part of the building. The burglars proceeded to the bedroom of Mr. Beebe and his wife, and succeeded in taking from between a straw and a feather bed, on which they were sleeping, over two hundred dollars in money. A silver watch, belonging to Mr. Beebe, and valued at about fifty dollars, was also found in his vest pocket. The whole house was then thoroughly ransacked, trunks and drawers broken open and articles of value scattered around the room, but nothing more of any value was taken. Mr. Beebe, awakened by the noise of the burglars, missed her husband from her side, and supposing him in the house, arose to look for him. Upon reaching the hallway, however, no person was to be found. The lamp, which had been left in the bed chamber slightly burning, had gone down status, turned on full. Mr. Beebe and his wife have finished their search, given them by the robbers to replish their design, else they would have been awakened by their return to the house. Mr. Beebe had obtained the money when she arose from bed, as part payment for a piece of land which she had sold a few days ago. The money consisted of one one-hundred dollar bill, and notes of smaller dimensions. It had been left with her by the two thieves for safe keeping.

Information of the robbery was given on Monday to Burgess Salisbury, but no clue whatever that would lead to the arrest of the burglar or burglars, has as yet been obtained.

A Word to the Public.

A short though severe spell of sickness has delayed my public announcement of the Grand Concert of sacred and secular music advertised in another column.

A month or two since, when I was in distress on account of the many cases of absolute suffering I was daily necessarily compelled to refuse relief to, or to relieve too slightly, because I had no means at command.

Mr. Matson kindly tendered me a concert. I, after consultation with the proper authorities in the church to which I belong, accepted the generous offer. The Committee on Markets, through the influence of Robert Rodgers, Esq., voted me the free use of City Hall. It was engaged until the 19th instant, so I chose that night, but on the very day that I had prepared to announce the fact in the papers, I learned that the concert of the "Choral Union," for the same night, was announced for the same evening. I suppressed my announcement, and finding the Union confirmed for the 27th, arranged with the superintendent, Major Kilgore, for the last named evening.

I cordially appeal to the charitable among all classes of the community, to help me enter prize by purchasing tickets, and by selling to their friends. The liberal response to Bishop Kerfoot's appeal has supplied us with present means, but "the poor ye have always with you" is as true to day as when uttered by our Savior, and much distress will still call for relief even when the winter shall have passed. I will not attempt to single out individual cases, but shall cheerfully describe cases to any that shall make call on me, or will take such as desire to see some of my poor. I relieve the worthy, without reference to their religion. Respectfully, etc.

REV. H. MORRIS,
Lay Missionary.

Office, 196 Smithfield street.

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to-night, at Masonic Hall.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Shelton.

Yesterday morning, upon the assembling of Court, the case of Francis McGovern vs. Conrad Clapp was taken up. The defendant in this case sold to plaintiff a milch cow, and representedher to be sound and in good condition. She was afterwards discovered that she was not in the condition she was represented to be at the time of the sale, whereupon suit was brought for damages. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $18 80.

George H. Metzgel vs. George Retter & Co. The plaintiff in this case entered into an agreement with defendants to build a meeting for the said defendants for hay rakes. He failed, however, to perfect the machine, and the defendants therefore refused to remunerate him for his labor. The jury found a verdict for defendants.

John Duffy vs. James Quinn and Mary Ann Quinn. Action in ejection for a lot of ground, situated on Webster street, in the Third ward. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

J. G. Davis vs. B. H. Landroehr. Action for trespass. The defendant, who owns a lot of ground in Liberty township, claims the right of way through a twenty feet street, which the defendant has obstructed and built up, and brings the present suit for damages for being deprived of his privileges. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THIS DAY.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 62. Millinger & Bidwell vs. Adams *et al.*
No. 63. God & Porterhill vs. Rodgers & Lass.
No. 64. Bracken *et ux.* vs. E. Hatch *et al.*
No. 66. James G. direy vs. Arthur Balnat.
No. 69. Henry Rivet vs. Jos. Adam Fahr *et al.*
No. 70. G. Sen & Bro. vs. Adam Fahr *et al.*
No. 74. William Anderson vs. Passenger *et al.*
No. 75. Peter Peterson vs. Passenger *et al.*
No. 215. David Jones *et ux.* vs. James King *et al.*
No. 233. Atkinson & Sawyer vs. Robert Woods.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 128. Samuel Rowan *et ux.* vs. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
No. 208. Wm. Angell & Co. vs. Oliver B. Jones.
No. 216. Wilder & Co. vs. John Wilson & Co.
No. 217. Louis H. Vogel vs. H. Smeithen & Co.
No. 218. John R. Kennedy vs. Thomas B. Spike.
No. 219. Richard Peters vs. Henry Frank.
No. 220. Wilkinson Williams *et al.* Edmond Nuttall *et al.*
No. 221. Alexander Jones vs. Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—We offer a full stock of staple and fancy goods, at Eastern prices.
J. W. BAILEY & CO.,
59 Market Street.
tf

The Recent Gas Explosion—Question in Natural Science.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In your paper of Saturday is published some testimony in regard to the recent gas explosion in Allegheny, by which it is deposed, that *"vital effects are frequently occasioned by cannon-balls passing near a person,"* causing *"concussion of the brain."* That such is popular opinion is well known; but that scientific men or surgeons of the present day so believe is more than doubtful. The opinion of two or three medical men, not on the stand, yesterday, in regard to the destructive effects of *the wind of cannon balls*, was rather non-committal. Now, on behalf of the principles of Natural Science, a protest must be entered against such statements, as constitute as they are of all power. It is an established principle in **Natural Philosophy**, that a solid body, moving in a fluid equally acts upon a column of this fluid, the base of which column is nearly equal to the surfaces which the solid bodies present. Thus, a 6-inch ball, in traversing a space equal to its diameter, can only displace a portion of air, in relation of three to two, compared with the edges of the column. This fluid, in consequence of its divisibility and elasticity, flows with the surrounding air, is dispersed in all directions, and is confounded with the total mass of atmosphere, and therefore amounts to nothing.

Besides, if the velocity of a ball be considered, which velocity is known to diminish in an inverse ratio to the squares of the distance, it is evident that the space through which the shot has passed before striking the object against which it was directed, will already have made a great lessening of its velocity, with motion of the column of air must be totally lost.

The *medical* man insists that there is something destructive in the concussion of cannon balls, and that it is in consequence of the ball being rarefied in front of its direction while passing out of the gun, and giving off from its velocity all passes by; but medics never require this strict reply to question. But I am desirous to know whether the medical faculty possess the faculty of this kind of wind, and if so o whatdo they display.

ANTI-GAS.

Allegheny, February 16

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to-night, at Masonic Hall.

The Spring Trade.

From present indications business, upon the opening of spring, will be unusually brisk, and no department gives more promise of activity than the dry goods trade. The merchants, in order to be prepared for the anticipated influx of purchasers, have made large additions to their stocks, but none have purchased more liberally nor with better judgment than Messrs. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street, Allegheny. This establishment, which has been but a comparatively short time in existence, has built up a trade unexcelled by any of the older houses in our flourishing sister city, and is constantly increasing. The members of the firm have large experience in the business, and are enabled, from their practical knowledge of the wants of the public, to supply the character of goods required, and at the close as is wasseen behind in either city. Among the latest additions to their already large assortments of prints and dress goods for spring, which embrace all the desired novelties in that line, The stock of Irish linens, towellings, balmorals, etc., have been replenished with a liberal hand, and is now full and complete. The assortment of dress silk embraces the various patterns manufactured, and the prices are astonishing low. The stock is displayed at Wholesale and Retail, and parties in search of purchasing dry goods should call upon Messrs. Erwin, McConnell & Co., who can order full satisfaction, and do it at the lowest price. The entire stock is now unusually full, and those who supply their own advantage will not delay purchasing.

Oakdale.

A correspondent "M" sends us the following relative to the new station Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad: This station, formerly known as Thompson's Mills, is situated on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, about fourteen miles from the city, and at the junction of several public roads. The community in this vicinity can boast of having by far the best station house on the road between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. It has just been erected by donations from the property holders of the neighborhood, and comprises a waiting room, telegraph office, store room and freight room, and, as if to make everything complete in detail, the Railroad Company have been fortunate in the selection of the most accommodating telegraph operator and ticket agent that could be found. They are here, and in the right place. The country adjacent to the station is getting rolling, and presents fine locations for country residences. Many lots have already been sold, and active preparations are on foot for the erection of buildings during the coming summer. McKown & Co. have in contemplation the erection of a planing mill and saw mill. A grist mill is already in operation, and from present indications, it is safe to predict that at no distant day a flourishing town will be seen at this point.

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to night, at Masonic Hall.

Robberies in Allegheny.

On Saturday a man, who gives his name as Smith, (which is evidently not his right name) and who is well-known to the Allegheny police, called at the house of Mrs. Cassiday, corner of Water street and Pitt alley, Allegheny, and succeeded in engaging boarding. He was assigned to a room in the house, and during the afternoon went out, stating that he would be back to supper. Supper time came but he appeared not. Shortly afterwards a brother of Mrs. Cassiday went up stairs to change his clothes, but was astonished to find that the entire lower suit of broadcloth, and other wearing apparel were missing.

On Sunday night the same house was entered for the second time, and every article of clothing in the house, save one overcoat, butter, &c., carried away. The villain that appropriated the clothes, was, no doubt, the party who had stolen the first lot of clothing. The Allegheny police have been on the lookout for him, but have, as yet, discovered no traces of him.

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—This is to certify to my daughter, who has been sick for a long time and was almost at the point of death, has been cured by the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. She was given up by twelve doctors. She has gained five pounds of flesh, and is perfectly cured. JOHN TEATS

Witness—Pittsburgh, February 16, 1867.

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of February, 1867.

SAM. MCMASTERS, Alderman.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—I have used your medicines. Of dyspepsia and general debility with couple of ounces, and I take pleasure in adding my testimo lal to a remedy of such excellent properties. HENRY MOSER.

Rodger's Shop, Pennsylvania.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—On the third Friday (15th) of March next, the elections in most of the boroughs and townships throughout the State will take place. In this county, all the boroughs and townships will hold their elections, with the exception of the boroughs of Manchester, Duquesne and Sharpsburg, which have already been held. The politicians and candidates for offices are already busily engaged in electioneering. The Republicans of Ellwin again hope to carry that borough at the coming election. The Republican Committee will meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Glass Blowers' Hall, corner of Bingham street and the Diamond.

THE CITY HALL DIFFICULTY.—P. Duffy, of Grant street, who was beaten by officer Thomas at the Fair at City Hall, on Friday night, deties that he attempted to take a seat in the hall on a "talc ticket," and further states that he will prove in due time that he had in his hand at the time of the assault upon him a "promenade ticket." The case will be examined before Alderman Donaldson this afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a little boy seven years old, named James Ward, was run over by a freight car at the Duquesne Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and instantly killed. The deceased was returning from the First Ward Public School, and noticing two cars being drawn along Liberty street by horses attempted to get on the platform of one of them, when he slipped and fell upon the track, the car passing over his body. He was removed to a dwelling on Liberty street, Ninth ward, and the Coroner summoned, who will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

SETTLED.—David Shelton, who was committed to jail on Saturday by Prothonotary Walter, for slander, on oath of Thomas Taylor, was discharged yesterday, the case having been settled.

GAVE BAIL.—Charles Gallagher, committed to jail by Justice Arent, of Reserve township, on December 11th last, for false pretences, on complaint of Sarah Doyle, yesterday entered $500 bail for his appearance at Court, and was released.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Alderman Taylor had three cases of larceny as bailee before him yesterday. James Freeman made oath charging Henry Bradley with having disposed of a beef hide for $22 88, the property of the prosecutor, and appropriated the money to his own use. Both parties reside in the Ninth ward. A warrant has been issued. Lizzie Force boards at the house of Wm. G. Barry, in the Ninth ward, and alleges that the said Barry had refused to return the following articles belonging to the prosecutrix, all valued at about thirty-five dollars: A set of bedding, one trunk and contents, one table, one coal bucket, one tin water bucket, one wash board, one-half dozen of plates and other articles. The defendant has not yet been arrested. Andrew Shannon complained against a man named Reenton for having appropriated to his own use an umbrella, valued at two dollars, the property of the prosecutor. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—George Davis appeared before this magistrate yesterday and made an information against Anthony Seydel, charging him with malicious mischief alleging that the latter did, on the 11 h inst., and also on the 16th inst., maliciously tear out the side of the dwelling of Crawford street, in the Sixth ward, and destroy "To-Lets." A warrant has been issued, but the accused has not yet been arrested. Charles Black was charged with an assault and battery on Henry Allen, on the 13th inst., by striking him in the face with a stone. The parties reside in the "Gluetown," near East Liberty. A warrant was issued in the hands of an officer for Black's arrest. Officer Joseph Pontious, Market Constable, waved a hearing on the charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred by P. Duffy, and gave $500 bail for his appearance at the March term of Court to answer.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—A hearing was had before Alderman Ed Lynch yesterday, in the case of Louis Myers, charged with the larceny of a valuable ring from Samuel Wickliffe, which resulted in the holding of the accused in $300 bail for his appearance before Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—Michael Driscol, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Joseph Deikemeier, had a final hearing before Alderman Humbert yesterday, and was committed to jail for trial in default of $500 bail.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Addison Foster appeared before Burgess Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, and made an information charging John Quigg with trover and conversion. Foster, who is a toll-keeper on the turnpike leading from South Pittsburgh, alleges that Quigg obtained from him a wagon, promising to return it in a short time. He has not failed to do. He was arrested and held for a hearing. Mrs. Elizabeth Krusin, driver of a milk wagon, made oath charging John McFadden with malicious mischief, in having maliciously upset her wagon and damaging it considerably. The case was heard before the Burgess yesterday, the damages and costs. Mrs. Kelly and Joseph Murphy, the parties charged with the larceny several days since, of hog from the premises of John Kavanaugh, at "Fort Limerick," had a hearing and were discharged. Maloney, the party charged with being the principal, in fact, has not been arrested.

BEFORE BURGESS SALISBURY.—Mark Pfeifer was arrested on Saturday night by officer Fogle and taken to the Birmingham lock-up for acting disorderly. Burgess Salisbury inflicted a fine on him on Sunday, which he paid and was discharged.

JAIL ACCOMODATIONS.—The Board of Prison Inspectors have purchased a number of benches, which have been introduced into the cells of the county jail. The only accomodation for prisoners in the way of seats, heretofore, were their beds.

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to-night, at Masonic Hall.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The new building of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Overhill street, is fast approaching completion.

GENTS.—The most perfect fitting shirts made to order, are got up by Murdock & Putnam, 72 Fifth street.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

FOR SALE.—Lease and fixtures of a first-class store in the most desirable part of Fifth street. For particulars apply at No. 47 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH CHORAL UNION.—The Concert which was to have been given this evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society, by the Pittsburgh Choral Union, has, owing to the severe illness of several of the principal singers, been postponed. At the time of holding the Concert due notice will be given.

SEIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

BOARD OF OFFICERS, MANAGERS AND COLLECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, FOR 1867.—President—Mrs HARRIET DEADY. Vice Presidents—Mrs Dr. Bellingall, Mrs Robison, Mrs McKee. Secretary—Mrs. Levi Wade. Treasurer—Florence Kratzer, Esq. Managers—Mrs Mann, Mrs Hubley, Mrs Dr. Eldridge, Mrs. R. Shinn, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs Preston, Mrs McCreery, Mrs McClintock, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Reed, Mrs McKee, Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Childs, Mrs Dr. Agnew, Mrs McDermott, Mrs Woods, Mrs Watt, Miss Hunnings, Miss Robison, Miss McCormick, Miss Denny, Miss Holmes, Miss Bayne, Miss Herbert, Miss Wilson, Miss Neeme, Miss Armstrong, Mrs Sterling, Mrs Caroline Hays, Mrs Verner Valentine, Wm M. Darlington, Mr. Alex. Lippere II, Mr L gan, Mr Floyd, Mr Dickson, Mr McMillan, Mr French, Mr Everson, Captain Wright, Mr Armstrong, Mr Waring.

WILL OPEN MARCH 1st, 1867.—E. R. Gard ner is busily engaged of his old place of business, will open an entire new stock of spring dry goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth, March 1st. eod

COD LIVER OIL in its purity, is recommended by the profession as the best remedy for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Rheumatism and Scrofula. Nolen's Oil being prepared from the most careful and scientific effort, has all the elements of the remedy in its native condition, unperverted by chemical manipulation. Sold by all Apothecaries. The trade supplied by the proprietors. NOLEN & SWEENY,
Philadelphia.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening, Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared before the Opera House audience to a large and appreciative house. For the season or other, Miss Thompson's rendition of "Jane" in the "Hunchback," was as good as former renderings of the character by her. It was rather unnatural—too much strain for effect—but on the whole was an admirable performance. Mr Lysk barring his deportation to be a little boisterous, was a very acceptable Master Walter. Mr. Eldon Bevan's Sir Thomas Clifford, gave a quiet and agreeable impersonation of the character. Mr. Sherrell, as "Helen," and Mr. Chevenix as "Modus" performed their characters very satisfactorily.

To-night Miss Thompson will appear as Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons.

VARIETIES.—A perfect jam took place here last night to witness the performance of the great consolidated company of singers, dancers and comic ethiopeans. The beautiful banditroupe were the principal attraction.

MASONIC HALL.—Prof. Macallister continues to hold this hall for his inimitable performances. Owing to the illness of two prominent members of the Choral Union, the concert announced to take place at Masonic Hall to-night, has been postponed. To-night Prof. Macallister will repeat his wonderful feats of legerdemain. Nepotune's Basin, Gifts will also be distributed as usual.

BEHIND THE LIGHTHOUSE.—Old fogyism is not quite dead. People are still to be found who think that health is promoted by depletion! Was there ever such false logic! Nature is the grand antagonist of disease, and the depleters propose to prostrate nature, in order, one might suppose, to give the enemy a *double chance* at the life of the patient! The true practice is so to invigorate the vital powers as to render them an over match for the elements of disease. This can be done with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Of all vegetable tonics they are the most powerful and the most genial. At this season, when even the strongest organizations are liable to be affected by the alternations of stringent cold and malarious moisture, this inestimable protective medicine is especially needed. Persons predisposed to biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, intermittent fever, or any of the complaints which cold weather superinduces or aggravates, should take it regularly throughout the Winter and Spring months. It is absolutely pure and harmless.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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CONVERTED INTO
5-20'S OF 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Bonds Delivered Immediately
IRA B. McVAY & CO,
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 18, 1867.

We learn that several sales of our city bank stocks have been made since our last issue, but with the exception of a lot of Mechanics' National at 73, the prices have not transpired. Insurance stocks are neglected by capitalists. The low price fancied by Commercial quotations brought out a host of buyers at from $5 to $8 but holders are unwilling to let go at these figures.

—A New York correspondent under date of 16th inst. writes: "The slight rally in Railway quotations last evening was soon lost this morning, and subsequently the market still yielded right down 2@2½ per cent upon few sales. The market is destitute of outside support, those who bought lately for a rise having been disappointed and sold out again, expecting to get their stock back at lower figures."

—We give below the quotations of Gold, Government, Railway and Mining quotations received at the office of S. S. Bryan to-day from New York:

Gold	136
U. S. Bonds, 1881	108½
" 5-20's 1862	105⅞
" 5-20's " 1865	105⅝
" " new issues 1865	105⅝
" 7-30's	103⅝
Michigan Southern	71½
Michigan Central	86¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Erie	56¾
Chicago and Rock Island	96¾
Chicago and Northwestern	34¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	74¾
New York Central	93½

MINING STOCKS

Gregory	10½	Cumberland Coal	7¾
Quartz Hill	3¾	Hope	80
Empire Farmelee	6½	Maxwell	5c
Holman	1¾	Raymond's Fork	1¾
Rocky Mount	1¾		

—On the fourth page of to-day's COMMERCIAL will be found the card of Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, Fourth and Smithfield streets, announcing their readiness to convert seven-thirty bonds into five-twenty bonds. The firm have on hand a large amount of five twenties, and are prepared to exchange them for seven-thirties immediately on presentation.

The New York *Times* money article of Saturday says:

"There was increased animation in the railway market to-day. The business was quite active in the first hour, but after that it was irregular, though induced mainly by and for account of the favorite speculators. They seized a space equal to its diameter, can only displace a portion of air, in relation of three to two, compared with the edges of the column. This fluid, in consequence of its divisibility and elasticity, flows with the surrounding air, is dispersed in all directions, and is confounded with the total mass of atmosphere, and therefore amounts to nothing.

Besides, if the velocity of a ball be considered, which velocity is known to diminish in an inverse ratio to the squares of the distance, it is evident that the space through which the shot has passed before striking the object against which it was directed, will already have made a great lessening of its velocity, with motion of the column of air must be totally lost.

The *medical* man insists that there is something destructive in the concussion of cannon balls, and that it is in consequence of the ball being rarefied in front of its direction while passing out of the gun, and giving off from its velocity all passes by; but medics never require this strict reply to question. But I am desirous to know whether the medical faculty possess the faculty of this kind of wind, and if so o whatdo they display.

ANTI-GAS.

Allegheny, February 16

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to-night, at Masonic Hall.

The Spring Trade.

From present indications business, upon the opening of spring, will be unusually brisk, and no department gives more promise of activity than the dry goods trade. The merchants, in order to be prepared for the anticipated influx of purchasers, have made large additions to their stocks, but none have purchased more liberally nor with better judgment than Messrs. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street, Allegheny. This establishment, which has been but a comparatively short time in existence, has built up a trade unexcelled by any of the older houses in our flourishing sister city, and is constantly increasing. The members of the firm have large experience in the business, and are enabled, from their practical knowledge of the wants of the public, to supply the character of goods required, and at the close as is wasseen behind in either city. Among the latest additions to their already large assortments of prints and dress goods for spring, which embrace all the desired novelties in that line, The stock of Irish linens, towellings, balmorals, etc., have been replenished with a liberal hand, and is now full and complete. The assortment of dress silk embraces the various patterns manufactured, and the prices are astonishing low. The stock is displayed at Wholesale and Retail, and parties in search of purchasing dry goods should call upon Messrs. Erwin, McConnell & Co., who can order full satisfaction, and do it at the lowest price. The entire stock is now unusually full, and those who supply their own advantage will not delay purchasing.

Oakdale.

A correspondent "M" sends us the following relative to the new station Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad: This station, formerly known as Thompson's Mills, is situated on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, about fourteen miles from the city, and at the junction of several public roads. The community in this vicinity can boast of having by far the best station house on the road between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. It has just been erected by donations from the property holders of the neighborhood, and comprises a waiting room, telegraph office, store room and freight room, and, as if to make everything complete in detail, the Railroad Company have been fortunate in the selection of the most accommodating telegraph operator and ticket agent that could be found. They are here, and in the right place. The country adjacent to the station is getting rolling, and presents fine locations for country residences. Many lots have already been sold, and active preparations are on foot for the erection of buildings during the coming summer. McKown & Co. have in contemplation the erection of a planing mill and saw mill. A grist mill is already in operation, and from present indications, it is safe to predict that at no distant day a flourishing town will be seen at this point.

NEPTUNE'S BASIN to night, at Masonic Hall.

Robberies in Allegheny.

On Saturday a man, who gives his name as Smith, (which is evidently not his right name) and who is well-known to the Allegheny police, called at the house of Mrs. Cassiday, corner of Water street and Pitt alley, Allegheny, and succeeded in engaging boarding. He was assigned to a room in the house, and during the afternoon went out, stating that he would be back to supper. Supper time came but he appeared not. Shortly afterwards a brother of Mrs. Cassiday went up stairs to change his clothes, but was astonished to find that the entire lower suit of broadcloth, and other wearing apparel were missing.

On Sunday night the same house was entered for the second time, and every article of clothing in the house, save one overcoat, butter, &c., carried away. The villain that appropriated the clothes, was, no doubt, the party who had stolen the first lot of clothing. The Allegheny police have been on the lookout for him, but have, as yet, discovered no traces of him.

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—This is to certify to my daughter, who has been sick for a long time and was almost at the point of death, has been cured by the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. She was given up by twelve doctors. She has gained five pounds of flesh, and is perfectly cured. JOHN TEATS

Witness—Pittsburgh, February 16, 1867.

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of February, 1867.

SAM. MCMASTERS, Alderman.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—I have used your medicines. Of dyspepsia and general debility with couple of ounces, and I take pleasure in adding my testimo lal to a remedy of such excellent properties. HENRY MOSER.

Rodger's Shop, Pennsylvania.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—On the third Friday (15th) of March next, the elections in most of the boroughs and townships throughout the State will take place. In this county, all the boroughs and townships will hold their elections, with the exception of the boroughs of Manchester, Duquesne and Sharpsburg, which have already been held. The politicians and candidates for offices are already busily engaged in electioneering. The Republicans of Ellwin again hope to carry that borough at the coming election. The Republican Committee will meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Glass Blowers' Hall, corner of Bingham street and the Diamond.

THE CITY HALL DIFFICULTY.—P. Duffy, of Grant street, who was beaten by officer Thomas at the Fair at City Hall, on Friday night, deties that he attempted to take a seat in the hall on a "talc ticket," and further states that he will prove in due time that he had in his hand at the time of the assault upon him a "promenade ticket." The case will be examined before Alderman Donaldson this afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a little boy seven years old, named James Ward, was run over by a freight car at the Duquesne Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and instantly killed. The deceased was returning from the First Ward Public School, and noticing two cars being drawn along Liberty street by horses attempted to get on the platform of one of them, when he slipped and fell upon the track, the car passing over his body. He was removed to a dwelling on Liberty street, Ninth ward, and the Coroner summoned, who will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

SETTLED.—David Shelton, who was committed to jail on Saturday by Prothonotary Walter, for slander, on oath of Thomas Taylor, was discharged yesterday, the case having been settled.

GAVE BAIL.—Charles Gallagher, committed to jail by Justice Arent, of Reserve township, on December 11th last, for false pretences, on complaint of Sarah Doyle, yesterday entered $500 bail for his appearance at Court, and was released.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Alderman Taylor had three cases of larceny as bailee before him yesterday. James Freeman made oath charging Henry Bradley with having disposed of a beef hide for $22 88, the property of the prosecutor, and appropriated the money to his own use. Both parties reside in the Ninth ward. A warrant has been issued. Lizzie Force boards at the house of Wm. G. Barry, in the Ninth ward, and alleges that the said Barry had refused to return the following articles belonging to the prosecutrix, all valued at about thirty-five dollars: A set of bedding, one trunk and contents, one table, one coal bucket, one tin water bucket, one wash board, one-half dozen of plates and other articles. The defendant has not yet been arrested. Andrew Shannon complained against a man named Reenton for having appropriated to his own use an umbrella, valued at two dollars, the property of the prosecutor. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—George Davis appeared before this magistrate yesterday and made an information against Anthony Seydel, charging him with malicious mischief alleging that the latter did, on the 11 h inst., and also on the 16th inst., maliciously tear out the side of the dwelling of Crawford street, in the Sixth ward, and destroy "To-Lets." A warrant has been issued, but the accused has not yet been arrested. Charles Black was charged with an assault and battery on Henry Allen, on the 13th inst., by striking him in the face with a stone. The parties reside in the "Gluetown," near East Liberty. A warrant was issued in the hands of an officer for Black's arrest. Officer Joseph Pontious, Market Constable, waved a hearing on the charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred by P. Duffy, and gave $500 bail for his appearance at the March term of Court to answer.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—A hearing was had before Alderman Ed Lynch yesterday, in the case of Louis Myers, charged with the larceny of a valuable ring from Samuel Wickliffe, which resulted in the holding of the accused in $300 bail for his appearance before Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—Michael Driscol, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Joseph Deikemeier, had a final hearing before Alderman Humbert yesterday, and was committed to jail for trial in default of $500 bail.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Addison Foster appeared before Burgess Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, and made an information charging John Quigg with trover and conversion. Foster, who is a toll-keeper on the turnpike leading from South Pittsburgh, alleges that Quigg obtained from him a wagon, promising to return it in a short time. He has not failed to do. He was arrested and held for a hearing. Mrs. Elizabeth Krusin, driver of a milk wagon, made oath charging John McFadden with malicious mischief, in having maliciously upset her wagon and damaging it considerably. The case was heard before the Burgess yesterday, the damages and costs. Mrs. Kelly and Joseph Murphy, the parties charged with the larceny several days since, of hog from the premises of John Kavanaugh, at "Fort Limerick," had a hearing and were discharged. Maloney, the party charged with being the principal, in fact, has not been arrested.

BEFORE BURGESS SALISBURY.—Mark Pfeifer was arrested on Saturday night by officer Fogle and taken to the Birmingham lock-up for acting disorderly. Burgess Salisbury inflicted a fine on him on Sunday, which he paid and was discharged.

MARRIED:

ABBOTT—LEONHART.—On Thursday evening, February 14th, 1867, by the Rev. Conrad, Mr. SAMUEL ABBOTT, of Oil City, to Miss MARY JANE LEONHART, of Birmingham. No cards.

DIED:

WOOLDRIDGE.—In Allegheny city, on Monday morning,